BLM LIBRARY
88027570

1974

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS, F. Y. 1974

MARCH 3, 1849

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

JK
870
.L3
L37
1974

#15113312 ID 88027570

JK
870
.L3
L37
1974

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS, F. Y. 1974

MARCH 3, 1849

BLM Library
D-553A, Building 50
Denver Federal Center
P. O. Box 25047
Denver, CO 80225-0047

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Justification for Appropriations, Fiscal Year 1974

Table of Contents

Page

Highlight Statement 1
Statement of Receipts 7
Allocation of Receipts to States and Counties 8

Management of Land and Resources 9
1. Resource Management, Conservation and Protection 13
2. Cadastral Survey 38
3. Firefighting and Rehabilitation 41
4. General Administration 43
Itemization of Estimate 45

Construction and Maintenance 46
1. Construction 48
2. Maintenance 53
Itemization of Estimate 57

Public Land Development Roads and Trails 58
Itemization of Estimate 62

Oregon and California Grant Lands 63
1. Construction and Acquisition 65
2. Forest Development, Protection and Management 72
3. Operation and Maintenance 74
Itemization of Estimate 76

Range Improvements, Bureau of Land Management 77
Itemization of Estimate 78

Recreation Development and Operation of Recreation Facilities 79
Itemization of Estimate 80

Administrative Provisions 81

BLM Library
D-553A, Building 50
Denver Federal Center
P. O. Box 25047
Denver, CO 80225-0047

Highlight Statement

Public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprise 450 million acres, 20% of the land area in the United States. In addition, the Bureau has administrative responsibility for the public mineral resources on 369 million acres of private and other Federal lands and on 515 million acres that makeup the Outer Continental Shelf.

The public and OCS lands are a major source of resources necessary for the Nation's continued social and economic growth. This estate furnishes 30 percent of the total minerals produced in the United States and 17% of the domestic requirements for oil and gas. A national energy shortage has resulted in intensified interest in coal reserves and known geothermal resource areas, most of which are located on public lands. New areas of the Outer Continental Shelf are being studied with respect to increasing oil and gas leasing. Other vital public land resources include water, forage, timber, wildlife, recreation opportunities, open space, and land upon which to build. As an important source of revenue, these National Resource Lands and the Outer Continental Shelf are expected to produce receipts in excess of 4 billion dollars in FY 1973.

Program proposals for FY 1974 contribute to a level of management that will assure the proper use, development, and protection of the public lands. Increases requested are required to implement enacted legislation, and to contribute directly to meeting urgent national priorities. Accelerated efforts to provide new sources of clean energy are proposed; they must be developed under comprehensive land use plans and with emphasis on preserving the quality of the environment.

This budget also provides for continuing natural resource land management programs for range, forest, recreation, wildlife, and soil and water resources. These continuing programs are highly important to local and regional economics and contribute substantially to national needs for food, forest products, recreation opportunities, minerals, water, and a clean environment.

Proposed program increases for FY 1974 are highlighted below:

Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act

The Alaska Native Claims Act requires that the Bureau complete various actions involving some 250,000,000 acres of public land in Alaska. The Act established short time frames for satisfying native land grants, for withdrawing and making recommendations on national interest areas and for processing other land claims. In order to finalize the land transfers to Alaska natives and others, cadastral surveys must be completed on most of the land selections. Inventory data on vast acreages must be developed and cataloged in a central resource data bank to aid in land use designations and to facilitate informative land selections by qualified natives. The primary work for the Bureau involves processing applications for native selections, allotments and primary residences, classification of lands for management and disposal and processing other associated applications including state selections, private settlement cases and mineral lease applications.

The requested increased FY 1974 funding is essential if the Bureau is to complete the necessary actions in scheduled order and as mandated by Congress.

Fuel and Energy Resource Development

Increased development of public land energy sources can contribute substantially to alleviating developing energy shortages and sustaining a healthy level of economic growth. The public lands and the Outer Continental Shelf provide major sources of energy including oil, gas, geothermal steam and coal.

In meeting accelerated energy requirements, the Bureau must assure the orderly development and distribution of energy resources through a permit and monitoring system based upon comprehensive land use planning. Environmental and surface protection activities must be expanded to insure that the development of new energy sources is accomplished with minimum adverse environmental impacts. The budget proposes increases in the following high priority energy areas:

- Outer Continental Shelf

Substantial potential for alleviating the Nation's current domestic oil and gas shortage lies in increased development of the Outer Continental Shelf. To this end, an accelerated leasing schedule which combines a larger number of sales with greater acreages per sale is now being developed. Three general OCS offerings are tentatively proposed in FY 1974.

Before any leasing decision can be made, there must be a complete evaluation of scientific, environmental, economic, and technological data pertinent to the area of development. As leasing plans propose possible future sales in frontier lease areas such as the Mid-Atlantic and Gulf of Alaska, added capability to analyze and assess environmental impacts and to develop and improve methods of management and operations is needed.

The FY 1974 program provides for the capability to accommodate the accelerated oil and gas leasing schedule while intensifying efforts to protect the Marine environment. To this end, environmental study field groups will study the Mid-Atlantic, Alaskan, and the Pacific (California) areas. Additional staff will be assigned to the Bureau's New Orleans Office to prepare pipeline environmental impact statements, to conduct economic analysis and develop automatic data processing capability for purposes of data storage, sales analysis, and minerals management.

- Geothermal Steam Leasing

Geothermal steam provides a relatively new and clean source of energy for electrical power. Under the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970, the Secretary of the Interior is responsible for leasing geothermal steam on all Federal lands. About 60% of the 96 million acres with either known or prospective potential for geothermal steam are Federal lands. The FY 1974 increase program will consist of analysis and selection of potential leasing tracts, completing associated resource use plans and environmental analyses, and development of a leasing schedule. Subject to final rulemaking, a major component of the FY 1974 workload will involve determining the rights of some 70 applicants who have claims to geothermal areas based on prior activity.

- Surface Protection

The rapidly accelerating energy and mineral needs of the Nation are resulting in increased exploration and development of public land mineral resources. BLM must insure that accelerated upland mineral activities are conducted in a manner to minimize adverse impacts upon surface values of the public lands. The Bureau's expanded FY 1974 surface protection program will provide capability to perform required technical examinations, develop protective stipulations for specific leases, review restoration efforts, and perform other associated surface protection activities on some 14 million acres of public land.

- Trans-Alaska Pipeline

On May 11, 1972, the Secretary announced his decision to issue a permit for construction of 800 miles of pipeline across the interior of Alaska to a warm water port at Valdez. The requested budget increase is contingent on a permit being issued. BLM as the lead agency, has overall responsibility for monitoring and surveillance of the pipeline and must be prepared and

equipped to facilitate construction while protecting environmental values. The Bureau's overall Federal coordination and supervision responsibilities include the pipeline, 375 miles of road, and the many accessory construction activities. Upon issuance of the permit, construction activities will occur on a 7 day week 24 hour day basis simultaneously on 12 to 13 widely scattered locations along the pipeline corridor.

The increase will provide the Bureau with the capability for surveillance and monitoring what is considered to be the largest construction project of its kind ever attempted in North America. Funding is included for the Corps of Engineers to assist the Bureau in this program on a reimbursable basis.

- Inventory and Planning and Environmental Analysis

Proposed increases in Inventory, Planning, and Environmental Analysis activities are oriented to areas in which the demand for energy sources is high and their development requires significant land use decisions. These include areas with extensive coal deposits, oil and gas potential including oil shale and geothermal steam.

The general concern of a large segment of the public for their environment coupled with environmental legislation reinforces the need to review all activities on the public lands and to have knowledge of the environmental impact prior to any actions. Of equal importance, plans for development of the energy resource must consider all other resources and land uses.

The Bureau's planning system provides the vehicle for resolving conflicts between resources and land uses, allows for public input and specifies environmental considerations that must be adhered to in individual activity plans. The proposed increase provides for:

- Completing comprehensive resource and land use plans on priority energy source areas.

- Formulating energy development plans.

- Completing environmental analyses and impact statements, and holding required public hearings for proposed energy development actions pursuant to the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

Adequate land-use planning and environmental analysis are needed to insure proper development of the energy resources in concert with other land uses on a long-term basis. Failure to properly plan and consider environmental aspects could result in extensive delays in energy development, and/or unnecessary damage to the environment.

Protection of Wild Horses and Burros

High public interest in the protection, control and management of wild horses and burros led to the enactment of P.L. 92-195. The objective of this program is to assure the protection and management of an estimated 17,000 wild horses and 10,000 burros on National Resource Lands.

The proposed program is a continuation of the small initial effort funded in FY 1973. Primary efforts involve inventories, removal and/or relocation of animals where needed, cooperative agreements with private, state, and local groups, and support of advisory board activities.

Off-Road Vehicles

An estimated 4 million off-road vehicles of all types are currently using public

lands. The proposed increase is urgently needed to protect the public lands and resources from irreversible damage as well as provide for the safety and enjoyment of the off-road vehicle enthusiasts.

Initial efforts will involve designation of off-road vehicle areas, dissemination of maps identifying ORV areas and listing rules of use, marking boundaries of intensive use areas and initiating studies to determine both the affect of ORV use on the resources and rehabilitation practices to be used for restoration.

Facility Maintenance

There is a need to accelerate our corrective maintenance program to keep pace with new construction and increasing demands upon public land facilities. The accelerated maintenance program for buildings, developed recreation sites, and roads provides for upgrading standards where increased use is occurring and for taking corrective measures to repair or replace damaged or deteriorating features.

Additional emphasis for maintenance of soil and watershed structures primarily includes annual emergency type maintenance of detention dams and water diversion structures with preventive maintenance on wells, pipelines, and other improvements. The soil and watershed maintenance program emphasizes prevention of downstream damage, reducing erosion, and enhancing public safety.

Summaries of requested appropriations and receipts appear on the following pages.

Summary of Appropriations

	FY 1973	FY 1974	Increase + Decrease -
	(in thousands of dollars)		
Management of lands and resources			
1. Resource Management, Conservation, and Protection	$61,407	$74,662	$+13,255
2. Cadastral Survey	7,976	8,201	+ 225
3. Firefighting and Rehabilitation	5,400	5,400	---
4. General Administration	2,984	3,084	+ 100
Total, Management of lands and resources	77,767	91,347	+13,580
Construction and maintenance			
1. Construction	4,580	2,735	- 1,845
2. Maintenance	3,185	3,565	+ 380
Total, Construction & maintenance	7,765	6,300	- 1,465
Public lands development roads and trails (Liquidation of contract authority)	3,265	4,000	+ 735
Recreation development and operation of recreation facilities a/	0	165	+ 165
Oregon and California Grant Lands (Indefinite)	17,500	17,500	---
Range improvements (indefinite)..........	2,714	3,376	+ 662
Subtotal............................	109,011	122,688	+13,677
Permanent appropriations.................	94,881	96,096	+ 1,215
Grand Total.........................	203,892	218,784	+14,892

---

a/ New appropriation to be derived from receipts for user fees at recreation facilities operated by BLM pursuant to Public Law 92-347.

RECEIPTS

Summary of Receipts

As shown in the table below the Bureau continues to produce substantial revenues for the U.S. Treasury and for public land states and counties.

Receipts Collected by the Bureau ($ in millions)

	1971	1972	1973 a/	1974 a/
Total Receipts	$1,287	$ 524	$4,439	$2,365
For payment to States & Counties	-85	-90	-94	-95
Deposited in Treasury	1,202	434	4,345	2,270

a/ Estimated

RECEIPTS BY SOURCES

The following table shows actual receipts of the Bureau of Land Management for fiscal years 1970, 1971, 1972 and estimated receipts for 1973 and 1974.

	Actual 1970	Actual 1971	Actual 1972	Estimate 1973	Estimate 1974
Sales, Public Lands and Materials	$ 2,099,849	$ 2,013,823	$ 1,941,520	$ 2,700,000	$ 3,200,000
Fees and Commissions	4,468,455	4,096,965	5,351,278	5,400,000	5,500,000
Mineral Leasing	141,217,162	151,332,134	145,098,401	156,851,000	160,206,000
Mineral Leasing, Outer Continential Shelf	186,861,451	1,050,549,370	279,352,756	4,175,000,000*	2,100,000,000*
Grazing Fees	5,668,742	7,549,969	8,021,646	9,828,000	11,152,000
Right-of-Way Leases	249,892	270,963	293,908	300,000	310,000
Timber Sale	65,419,401	70,663,296	83,519,703	77,368,000	76,789,000
Trans Alaska Pipeline	-	-	-	10,938,000	7,120,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	401,606	482,104	341,584	621,000	625,000
Total	406,386,558	1,286,958,624	523,920,796	4,439,066,000	2,364,902,000

* Despite a critical need for additional resources, the receipt level for FY 1973 and FY 1974 will depend upon the anticipated impact of each proposed sale upon the environment as well as the continuing safe operation of existing OCS facilities.

NOTE: This table does not include Public Land Administration or Litter Prevention and Cleanup receipts.

PAYMENTS OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS TO STATES, FY 1972

State	Sales of Public Lands and Timber	Mineral Leases and Permits	Taylor Grazing Districts	Taylor Grazing Leases	Other	Total
Alabama	124	10,165	---	---	---	10,289
Alaska	2,385	7,816,243	---	---	---	7,818,628
Arizona	7,021	177,842	21,733	40,420	---	247,016
Arkansas	116	18,063	---	---	---	18,179
California	60,154	3,083,418	3,118	53,307	---	3,199,996
Colorado	3,995	3,116,239	32,152	17,454	---	3,169,841
Florida	60	4,632	---	---	---	4,692
Idaho	15,182	180,654	58,117	13,814	---	267,767
Kansas	---	165,227	---	22	---	165,249
Louisiana	672	280,642	---	---	---	281,315
Michigan	---	16,677	---	---	---	16,677
Mississippi	---	10,678	---	---	---	10,678
Montana	8,396	2,556,253	40,271	53,819	136,073 a/	2,794,812
Nebraska	---	1,249	---	230	---	1,482
Nevada	13,633	338,886	109,920	14,338	---	476,777
New Mexico	9,462	12,921,730	77,703	90,340	5,541 a/	13,104,777
North Dakota	132	210,621	---	3,206	---	213,958
Oklahoma	391	191,502	---	114	---	192,007
Oregon	107,127	70,094	45,731	23,403	32,274,386 b/	32,520,742
South Dakota	105	102,817	---	26,313	---	129,236
Utah	2,236	3,506,199	54,759	---	1,675 a/	3,564,870
Washington	6,714	5,620	---	9,283	---	21,617
Wyoming	13,473	21,085,849	68,931	117,927	---	21,286,181
All others	529	---	---	---	---	529
Total	251,914	55,871,299	512,437	463,989	32,417,676	89,517,315

a/ Executive Orders 10787, November 6, 1958, and 10890, Oct. 27, 1960, from grazing and mineral receipts, L.U. Lands.
b/ From "O&C" Lands, $29,401,894; Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands, $448,514.

MANAGEMENT OF
LANDS & RESOURCES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Management of Lands and Resources

Appropriation, 1972	$71,035,000	
Supplemental appropriation, 1972	85,000	
Second supplemental appropriation, 1972	17,534,000	
Total Appropriation, 1972		$88,654,000
Transferred to "Salaries & Expenses", Office of the Secretary		-320,800
Transferred to "Operating Expenses, Public Buildings Service", General Services Administration		- 91,108
Total available, 1972		88,242,092
Appropriation, 1973	78,065,000	
Total appropriation, 1973		78,065,000
Transferred to "Operating Expenses, Public Buildings Service", General Services Administration		-298,000
Total available, 1973		77,767,000

Summary of Increases and Decreases, 1974

	Base for 1974	Increase/Decrease 1974
Resource Management Conservation and Protection		
To implement the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act	$2,100,000	+$1,355,000
To implement an accelerated Outer Continential Shelf leasing schedule with adequate environmental safeguards	1,460,000	+ 1,700,000
To provide for systematic development of geothermal steam	-----	+ 200,000
To safeguard surface resources subject to damage due to mineral leasing and exploration	500,000	+ 550,000

To accelerate public land inventory and planning........................	$4,890,000	+$650,000	
To help insure adequate consideration for the environment in all BLM actions in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act..............................	300,000[a]	+ 600,000	
To provide for supervision of construction of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline and related facilities..	776,000	+7,400,000[b]	
To implement Public Law 92-195 for the protection of wild horses and burros..	100,000	+ 300,000	
To increase soil and watershed facility maintenance to protect public health and safety and the Federal investment..................................	1,120,000	+ 200,000	
To meet the requirements of the Executive Orders for off road vehicle management..................................	100,000	+ 300,000	
			$13,255,000
Cadastral Survey			
To expand Alaska cadastral survey capability to meet the requirements of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act..................................	1,000,000[c]	+ 225,000	225,000
General Administration			
To provide for increased administrative workload...	2,984,000	+ 100,000	
			100,000
Net Increase, FY 1974..			+13,580,000
Budget estimate, FY 1974..			$ 91,347,000

[a] Funds specifically provided for environmental work. Does not include environmental work accomplished at the expense of other programs.

[b] Direct BLM amount, $2,700,000; reimbursable funds for Corps of Engineer involvement, $4,700,000.

[c] Work related to ANCSA only.

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES
Analysis by Activities

Activity	FY 1972 Amount Available	FY 1973 Appropriation	FY 1973 Transfers b/	FY 1973 Adjusted Amount Available
1. Resource management, conservation and protection........................	$57,217,726	$61,679,000	-272,000	$61,407,000
2. Cadastral survey......................	7,593,542	8,002,000	- 26,000	7,976,000
3. Firefighting and rehabilitation........	20,592,406	5,400,000 a/	-----	5,400,000
4. General adminstration.................	2,706,343	2,984,000	-----	2,984,000
Unobligated balance lapsing...........	132,075	-----	-----	-----
Total..............................	88,242,092	78,065,000	-298,000	77,767,000

a/ Amount presently available. A supplemental request of $19 million for fiscal year 1973 firefighting expenses is proposed for separate transmittal.

b/ Transferred to Public Buildings Service, General Services Administration

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES
Analysis by Activities

	FY 1972 Amount Available	FY 1973 Adjusted Amount Available	FY 1974 Estimate	Increase (+) Decrease (-) 1974 Compared with 1973	Page Ref.
1. Resource management conservation, and protection..................	$57,217,726	$61,407,000	$74,662,000	+$13,255,000	13
2. Cadastral survey..................	7,593,542	7,976,000	8,201,000	+225,000	38
3. Firefighting and rehabilitation....	20,592,406	5,400,000	5,400,000	-----	41
4. General administration............	2,706,343	2,984,000	3,084,000	+100,000	43
Unobligated balance lapsing........	132,075	-----	-----	-----	
Total.........................	88,242,092	77,767,000	91,347,000	+13,580,000	

1. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, CONSERVATION & PROTECTION

Analysis by Subactivities

Subactivity	FY 1972 Amount Available	FY 1973 Amount Available	FY 1974 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1974 Compared with 1973 Total Program
Land & Minerals Management...	$15,342,448	$17,958,000	$22,528,000	+4,570,000
Alaska Pipeline Inspection...	1,642,891	776,000	8,176,000	+7,400,000
Range Management............	6,953,158	6,863,000	7,226,000	+ 363,000
Forestry....................	8,261,555	8,241,000	8,295,000	+ 54,000
Soil & Watershed Conservation	13,719,504	14,187,000	14,497,000	+ 310,000
Fire Protection.............	6,888,948	7,891,000	7,891,000	- -
Recreation & Wildlife........	4,409,222	5,491,000	6,049,000	+ 558,000
Total....................	57,217,726	61,407,000	74,662,000	+13,255,000

1. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION

Analysis of Change in Subactivities
by Program Feature
FY 1974 Compared with FY 1973

	PROGRAM FEATURES (in thousands)										
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
	Alaska Native Claims	OCS Leasing	Geothermal Resources	Surface Protection	Inventory & Planning	Environ. Analysis	Trans-Alaska Pipeline	Wild Horses	S&W Conserv.	Rec. Mgt. (ORV)	Net Change
Land and Minerals Mgt.........	$+1,355	$+1,700	$+200	$+550	$+315	$+450	$----	$----	$----	$----	$+4,570
Alaska Pipeline Insp........	----	----	----	----	----	----	+7,400	----	----	----	+7,400
Range Mgt...	----	----	----	----	+ 32	+31	----	+300	----	----	+ 363
Forestry....	----	----	----	----	+ 27	+27	----	----	----	----	+ 54
Soil and Watershed Conserv.....	----	----	----	----	+ 75	+ 35	----	----	+200	----	+ 310
Fire Protection..	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Recreation and Wildlife....	----	----	----	----	+201	+ 57	----	----	----	+300	+ 558
Total...	+1,355	+1,700	+200	+550	+650	600	+7,400	+300	+200	+300	+13,255

1. Resource Management, Conservation and Protection:
FY 1973, $61,407,000; FY 1974, $74,662,000; an increase of
$13,255,000. The increase consists of:

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
(1) $+ 1,355,000	52	$3,455,000	107	To implement the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (P.L. 92-203)
(2) + 1,700,000	49	3,160,000	102	To implement an accelerated Outer Continental Shelf leasing schedule with adequate environmental safeguards.
(3) + 200,000	6	200,000	6	To provide for the systematic development of geothermal steam.
(4) + 550,000	24	1,050,000	48	To safeguard surface resources subject to damage due to mineral leasing and exploration.
(5) + 650,000	20	5,540,000	193	To accelerate public land inventory and planning with emphasis on energy areas.
(6) + 600,000	20	900,000 [a]	30	To help insure adequate consideration for the environment in all BLM actions in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act.
(7) + 7,400,000	55	8,176,000	95	To provide for supervision of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline and related facilities.[b]
(8) + 300,000	10	400,000	10	To implement Public Law 92-195 for the protection of Wild Horses and Burros.
(9) + 200,000	--	1,320,000	70	To increase soil and watershed facility maintenance to protect water resources, public safety & the federal investment.
(10) + 300,000	14	400,000	14	To meet the requirements for Off-Road Vehicle Management.
Total+13,255,000	250			

[a] Funds specifically provided for environmental work, does not include environmental work accomplished at the expense of other on-going programs.

[b] Increases distributed as follows: $2,700,000 for BLM, $4,700,000 for Corps of Engineers. Excludes estimated 121 positions associated with Corps of Engineers amount.

Cost Factors Involved in Increase

(1) Fifty two permanent man-years at an average annual cost of $17,800, $925,000; Seven temporary man-years at an average annual cost of $11,000, $77,000; Travel and per diem for field studies at an average cost of $4,000, $250,000; Rent, communications, supplies, materials and equipment, $53,000; Aircraft rental, $50,000.

(2) Forty nine man-years at an average cost of $15,400, $755,000; Travel, and per diem for field examination and analysis at an average annual cost of $3,000, $145,000; Rent, communications, supplies, materials and equipment, $130,000; contractual costs for studies and analysis $670,000.

(3) Six permanent man-years at an average cost of $14,500, $87,000; Travel and per diem for field studies and examinations at an average annual cost of $4,000, $24,000; Rent, communications, printing, supplies, materials and equipment, $39,000; contractual costs for studies and analysis $50,000.

(4) Twenty four permanent man-years at an average annual cost of $14,500, $350,000; Four temporary man-years at an average annual cost of $9,000, $36,000; Travel, transportation of persons and per diem at an average annual cost of $3,600, $100,000; Rent, communications, supplies, materials and equipment, $64,000.

(5) Twenty permanent man-years at an average annual cost of $14,500, $290,000; Six temporary man-years at an average cost of $9,000, $54,000; Travel, transportation of persons, per diem at an average annual cost of $4,000, $100,000; Rent, communications, printing, supplies, materials and equipment, $56,000; contractual costs for studies, inventories and analysis, $150,000.

(6) Twenty permanent man-years at an average annual cost of $14,500, $290,000; three temporary man-years at an average annual cost of $9,000, $27,000; Travel, transportation of persons and per diem at an average cost of $3,000, $69,000; Rent, communications printing, supplies, materials and equipment, $70,000; contractual costs for studies and analysis $144,000.

(7) Fifty-five (BLM) permanent man-years for supervision of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline at an average annual cost of $19,600; $1,070,000; twenty-eight temporary man-years at an average annual cost of $15,000, $420,000; Travel, transportation of BLM persons and per diem at an average cost of $5,000; $400,000; BLM rent, communications, printing, supplies and materials, $400,000; BLM contractual services $410,000; Corps of Engineers participation in pipeline surveillance activities, $4,700,000.

(8) Ten permanent man-years for surveillance and protection of wild horses and burros at an average cost of $14,500, $145,000; Five temporary man-years at an average cost of $9,000, $45,000; Travel, transportation of persons and per diem at an average cost of $3,000, $45,000; Rent, communications, supplies, materials, equipment, $35,000; contractual costs for analysis and studies of horses and burros, $30,000.

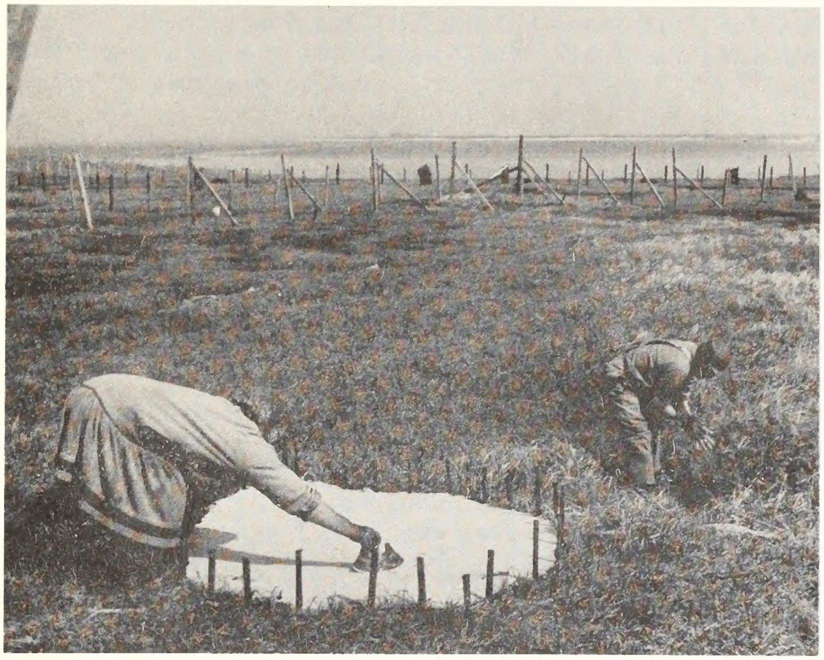
(9) Six temporary man-years for surveillance of soil and water protection devices at an average annual cost of $9,000, $54,000; Travel, transportation of persons and per diem at an average cost of $2,000, $12,000; contractual costs for maintenance of watershed protective structures, $134,000.

(10) Fourteen permanent man-years for management of ORV use areas at an average annual cost of $14,500, $203,000; four temporary man-years at an average cost of $8,000, $32,000; Travel, transportation of persons and per diem at an average cost of $2,200, $40,000; Rent, communications, supplies, materials and equipment, $25,000.

Need for Increase:

(1) Alaska Native Claims, $1,355,000: The proposed increase of $1,355,000 is for the lands and minerals management activities in support of Native Claims work. An additional $225,000 and 4 positions is proposed for cadastral survey and is discussed under the cadastral survey activity.

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act sets short time frames for accomplishing land withdrawals and provides only four years for the Natives to complete selection of their 40 million acre grant. The Act requires the Secretary to immediately patent the land selected by the Natives. This results in a massive realty services, mineral, and cadastral survey workload that cannot be deferred.



INDIVIDUAL ALASKAN NATIVES AS WELL AS NATIVE VILLAGES AND REGIONAL CORPORATIONS ARE ENTITLED TO LAND GRANTS UNDER THE SETTLEMENT ACT

The current objective is to provide the land and resource services including the massive land title records, adjudication, and field examinations, and the land use information and planning necessary to support:

- Patenting 40 million acres to the Alaskan Native peoples.
- Processing of approximately 9,000 pending native allotment applications, 3,000 pending land title and use applications, and approximately 14,000 pending mineral lease applications.
- Processing of State Selection applications for approximately 46.5 million acres.

Work in 1974 will include:

- Processing approximately 4,500 Native Allotment applications at a rate that will permit the applicants to declare by December, 1973, their option of choosing between continuing with their application based on the Native Allotment Act of May 17, 1906, or filing an application for their primary residence under the ANCSA.

- Acting on other lands and minerals applications which must be processed simultaneously with Native Grant applications in order to consider prior rights. Such applications include mineral leases, mineral entries private settlement cases and other prior right filings.

- Issuing patents under state selection applications.

- Compiling and cataloging inventory data in a central resource data bank to facilitate informative land selections by qualified Natives, and to provide resource data needed by the Bureau in recommending land use designations.

- Proceeding with automation of land status records.

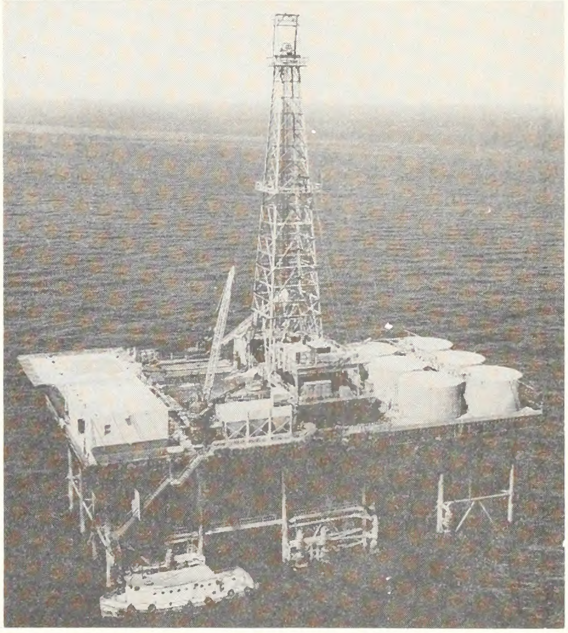
Fuel and Energy Programs

With only 6% of the world's population, the United States uses 33% of the world's energy production. If we are to alleviate an impending energy shortage, new sources of energy must be developed.

The public lands and the Outer Continental Shelf provide a major source of energy resources including oil, gas, geothermal steam, and coal.

In meeting accelerated requirements, the Bureau must assure orderly development of energy sources with full consideration for environmental impacts, based on comprehensive multiple use plans. Proposed program increases related to energy development are: Outer Continental Shelf Leasing, Geothermal Steam, Surface Protection, Inventory, Planning, and Environmental Analysis on behalf of potential producing areas, and the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. The need for each of these increases is decribed below.

(2) Outer Continental Shelf Leasing, $1,700,000: To meet the energy crises, an accelerated leasing schedule which combines a larger number of sales with greater acreages for each sale is now being developed. Three OCS general sale offerings are proposed in FY 1974. Also, to satisfy the demand for increased development, leasing plans propose possible future sales in new frontier areas such as the Mid Atlantic and the Alaskan Gulf. New area proposals necessitate a complete evaluation of scientific, environmental, economic, and technological data prior to any leasing proposals.



Currently, teams from concerned Bureau's (BLM & USGS) are studying the environmental impacts of OCS leasing in general and oil spillage in particular. They are determining ways to improve lease stipulations, analyzing existing pipeline networks, developing a joint plan for future pipeline management, and improving rights-of-way requirements. Their efforts will provide inputs and backup for the preparation of environmental impact statements required for lease sales and undersea pipeline rights-of-way. In addition, supporting studies of possible new lease sale areas, a general study of pipeline system planning, an economic analysis study of OCS supply/demand conditions, and value and production cost estimate studies in previously undeveloped areas of the OCS will be concluded.

The increased emphasis on more comprehensive environmental impact statements, the recognition of the need for closer management of pipelines on the OCS because of high potential environmental hazard, and the introduction of specific regulations for mining hardrock minerals on the OCS will require increased staff and a continued applied studies program.

The FY 1974 increase of $1,700,000 provides the capability to accommodate a further acceleration of the Department's OCS oil and gas leasing schedule while concurrently intensifying our efforts to adequately protect the marine environment.

These increases will be utilized for the following functions:

(a) Mid-Atlantic OCS Analysis. ($110,000)

Recent analyses of the scientific and technical information available indicate that certain areas off the Atlantic Coast merit attention for future exploratory drilling for oil and gas and exploration for other minerals. The Department does not have sufficient information to properly evaluate the possible environmental impact of potential mineral development in this heavily populated area. A field study group will be assigned to the Mid-Atlantic area with the following basic responsibilities.

(1) Using experience gained in the Gulf of Mexico, initiate inhouse studies on the potential environmental impact of specific types of mineral exploration, leasing, and production on the Atlantic OCS.

(2) Establish liaison with State Agencies, the scientific community and industry along the East Coast to benefit from their data and research in their respective areas of expertise.

(3) Initiate and oversee special contract studies that are required to assess the environmental and socio/economic impact of OCS mineral leasing in that area.

(4) Conduct public hearings.

(b) OCS Environmental Statement Work. (Pipelines and Hardrock Minerals) ($65,000)

It is estimated that ten to tweleve environmental impact statements will be required for new major pipeline projects in FY 1974 and subsequent years because of expansion into new undeveloped areas. The potential environmental hazard of pipelines caused by breaks and seeps in the offshore areas and the impact on the coastal marsh environment where lines go ashore can be substantial. Additional expertise is required for the preparation of pipeline environmental impact statements as well as for the environmental and administrative responsibilities associated with the initiation of hardrock mineral leasing on the OCS.

(c) Economic Analysis - ADP Data Bank. ($100,000)

Expertise in the ADP area is needed to design ADP systems that will incorporate the data collected by the environmental analysis teams into the basic OCS status and data bank. Other planned ADP projects include applications for post sale analyses and for analysis of interfuel competition and interchangeability in relation to present and future 5-year leasing schedules.

(d) Alaska OCS Analysis. ($525,000)

The Alaskan OCS is an area of large potential resource values with use and environmental concerns of international proportions. It contains the largest salmon fishery in the world; is an international fur fishery; and provides the habitat for many marine mannals, including several whale species on the rare and endangered species list. We do not presently have the capability to conduct the needed resources and environmental assessments. To meet the tentative schedule requirement for general sale in the Alaskan OCS by 1976 requires that expertise necessary to provide these assessments be available in FY 1974 to allow adequate lead time for a comprehensive studies and analysis.

(e) Gulf of Mexico. ($120,000)

Studies are required to assess the impact of deep water OCS leasing in the Gulf of Mexico beyond 200 meter depths.

(f) Pacific Analysis Team. ($215,000)

Studies are required to properly evaluate the possible environmental impact of additional mineral development on the Outer Continental Shelf of the Pacific Coast off southern California. Using experience gained in the Gulf of Mexico, the study team will initiate studies on the environmental impact of specific types of mineral exploration, leasing, and production. The team will also initiate and monitor special contract studies that assess the environmental and socio/economic impact of mineral leasing in this area.

(g) Contract Studies. ($390,000)

Contract studies are planned to complement the work of the environmental field groups to be set up in the new areas. Their purpose is to provide general environmental, economic, and resource information for new areas.

(h) Evaluation of Alternative Energy Sources. ($110,000)

Evaluation of alternative energy sources and their environmental impact has occupied at least 40 percent of the effort of producing the most recent OCS environmental impact statements and has given rise to the most serious interagency coordination problems. Currently each agency preparing an environmental impact statement must research its own data on energy sources. Costs in time and funds are high for each statement, and individual statements vary in facts, interpretation, and presentation of policy. The increase will enable BLM to publish semi-annually a report including current and projected production from each source, and current appraisals of environmental impacts associated with each energy source. This report will be a central source of current information for all Federal agencies working on energy-oriented environmental statements. Supplemental reports to the semi-annual report will be published if significant changes occur in the energy field. Such a reporting system will enable the preparation of environmental statements based on a published and accepted body of current information and will allow interagency coordination to be conducted on an objective, orderly basis.

(i) Operational Support. ($65,000)

The further acceleration of leasing sales will create an additional operational workload in pre and post-sale evaluations, public hearings, economic operational studies, and supervision of contract studies.

(3) Geothermal Leasing, $200,000: Development of a geothermal leasing program is an integral part of Departmental efforts to make available energy resources on Federal lands. Under the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 the Secretary of the Interior is responsible for leasing of public lands for the development and utilization of geothermal steam and associated geothermal resources.

About 1.8 million acres of land in the western States have now been classified as "being within known geothermal resource areas" (KGRA's). An additional 96 million acres are listed as having "prospective values" for geothermal steam. Nearly 60% of each of these area classifications are on Federal lands.

The proposed increase will expand the Bureau's program to stimulate the development of geothermal resources while concurrently assuring that geothermal exploration, development, and extraction is accomplished in a manner to minimize impacts on other land resource values. Efforts will be concentrated in the

states of California, Nevada, Oregon, and Utah which contain the principle known geothermal resources areas. Major program features will include adjudication of the conversion rights established by Section 4 of the Geothermal Steam Act, analysis and selection of potential leasing tracts, development of resource use plans and environmental analyses, coordination with other Federal agencies, and development of a leasing schedule. Other features of the geothermal program involve evaluation of resource cost and market data, post-sale and pre-sale evaluation of tracts, and a continuing study program to update and refine leasing regulations and procedures.

Analysis and selection of potential leasing tracts and development of a leasing schedule will involve a joint effort between the Bureau of Land Management and Geological Survey. Identification of areas will be followed by appropriate land use planning, environmental analyses, and public hearings as necessary. Based upon these actions it is estimated that there will be about 4 geothermal lease offerings in FY 1974.

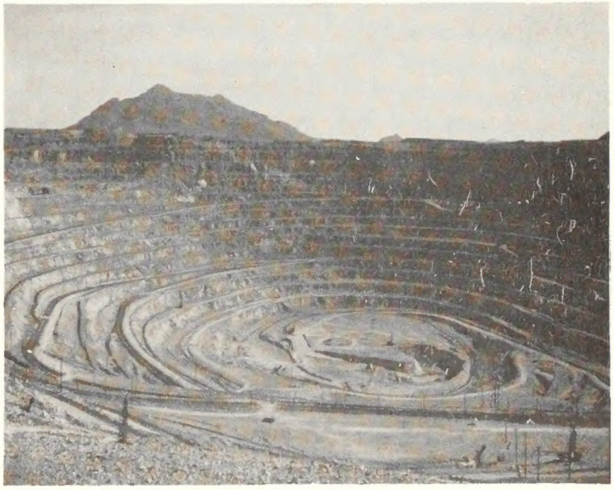
(4) Surface Protection, $550,000: The energy needs of the Nation are rapidly accelerating, necessitating the development of new energy sources. Public lands provide 10% of the Nation's domestic supply of oil and natural gas. Environmental considerations are eliminating some energy sources and restricting use of others. Public concern for marine environmental protection has contributed to the delay of lease sales on the OCS and could affect the upland program as well. BLM must insure that all proposed upland mineral management activities are properly conducted to minimize adverse impact upon the surface management of public lands. This is to be done in close cooperation with USGS.

Departmental regulations (43 C.F.R. 23), implementing instructions, and the Council on Environmental Quality guidelines provide for the protection of all public land resources and the environment, as well as reclamation of land during and after exploration, development, surface mining and on-site processing of minerals and mineral materials. They apply to permits, leases, or contracts issued under various Mineral Leasing Acts and the Minerals Act of 1947.

The Bureau's surface protection program seeks to:

(1) Safeguard those surface resources subject to damage because of on-shore mineral leasing and exploration activities on up to 80 million acres of public domain by 1978.

(2) Initiate technical and compliance examinations on all new permits, leases and contract areas especially as related to rehabilitation and access roads.



MAN'S CAPACITY TO CHANGE THE EARTH'S SURFACE IS ALMOST LIMITLESS

(3) Perform comprehensive technical and compliance examinations on all cases by the end of FY 1977.

In the GAO review of the Department of Interior's administration of regulations concerning surface exploration, mining and reclamation of public lands, GAO found that these regulations were not being effectively implemented in several significant areas. The FY 1974 increase will provide additional capability to deal with the BLM deficiencies identified by GAO.

The FY 1974 surface protection program will provide a satisfactory capability to perform required technical examinations, develop protective stipulations, review restoration efforts, and other associated activities. Approximately 14 million acres will be covered under this program in FY 1974.

The proposed increase of $550,000 builds upon efforts initiated in FY 1972 and FY 1973 to provide the nucleus of multi-resource teams in 5 states (Utah, Wyoming, New Mexico, Montana, and Colorado) which have very active mineral leasing programs (particularly for coal). The teams will conduct technical examinations as required by Departmental regulations. Additional capability is provided to develop and include protective stipulations, review surface restoration efforts, review exploration and mining plans, and perform compliance checks in conjunction with USGS. Funds are also provided for 5 additional states with smaller but locally important mineral leasing programs to support their surface protection needs.

Surface protection efforts must be expanded if we are to protect and preserve the environment while also being responsive to the need for development of new energy and mineral sources.

(5) Public Land Inventory and Planning, $650,000: The proposed increase provides for completing land and resource use plans on priority energy resource areas. These will be multiple use plans, to provide guidance for integrating energy materials production with other public land resource uses.

BLM operates a planning system for public lands and resources which integrates information from a variety of disciplines and relates it to major public land activities. This system has two distinct processes. The first is referred to as Management Framework Planning (MFP's), and involves developing socio-economic and environmental information, and a physical resource inventory. Conflicts between competing resource uses are identified. The plan shows how these conflicts will be reconciled. It establishes guidelines for coordinated and balanced use of all resources in the planning unit. Public participation plays a significant role in this process, and insures that plans are coordinated with other local, state, and regional plans and are responsive to public thinking. The second process, termed Activity Planning, develops specific action plans for individual resources within the guidelines of the MFP's so that properly coordinated resource utilization programs can be effectively implemented to meet public needs.

Accelerated Inventory and Planning efforts will include completion of MFP's in priority energy source areas. Subsequent energy development activity plans will be formulated recognizing the guidelines set forth in the MFP. Specific areas scheduled for planning efforts in 1974 include:

- Coal regions in Montana and Wyoming, Utah and Colorado.

- Oil Shale Regions of Utah, Wyoming and Colorado.

National importance continues to be focused on public lands and the need for advance planning. There are penalties of inaction. Planning efforts develop the basic information with which to make the analyses of proposed actions and for environmental impact statements. Resource programs such as energy production will be delayed administratively or in the courts if there is a lack of information to prepare an adequate statement. If the public lands are to fully support national goals for clean energy, environmental protection, housing, open space and outdoor recreation, and if the Bureau's efforts are to be compatible with NEPA and the

proposed National Land Use Policy Act which requires coordination between Federal and local land use plans, we must move aggressively to inventory and plan for the utilization of public land resources, under environmentally sound conditions.

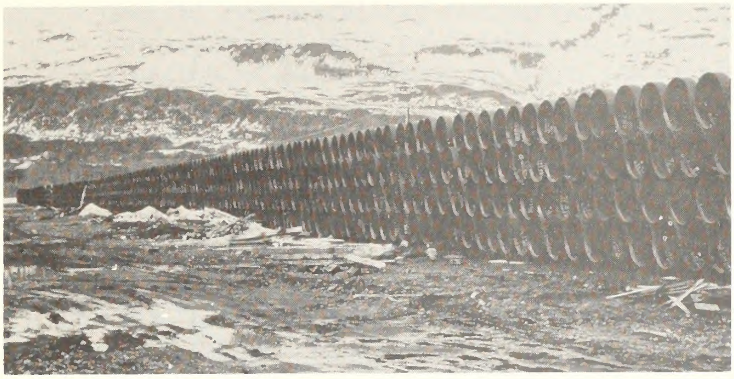
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IS AN ESSENTIAL INGREDIENT OF THE PLANNING PROCESS

(6) Environmental Analysis and Statement Preparation, $600,000: The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 has been an increasingly important factor affecting the management of public land. Since passage of NEPA the workload in the preparation of environmental analyses and environmental impact statements, the holding of related public hearings and the review of other agency work has expanded at a substantial rate. As a support function to the Bureau's overall program for environmental protection and enhancement of public lands through public appreciation and comments, efforts have also been initiated to provide the public with knowledge about environmental matters through a modest educational program, which includes environmental study areas for local communities and institutions. This additional workload has, been and will continue to be absorbed by the benefiting resource managements programs.

The proposed increase is intended to conduct environmental analysis activities as necessary to develop and lease energy resources such as oil shale, coal and geothermal steam. Principal components of the planned environmental work are: (1) an interdisciplinary analysis of energy actions which have an impact on the environment but do not require statements; (2) preparation of environmental statements for energy development actions which significantly affect the environment; (3) public hearings as required in connection with statements.

Failure to complete comprehensive environmental evaluations as related to energy development could cause major delays in energy development. Also under NEPA land use decisions must give full consideration to environmental values and their protection.

(7) Trans-Alaska Pipeline, $7,400,000: The budget increase proposed for FY 1974 is contingent upon clearance of current litigation in the Appeals Court in favor of the project and issuance of a permit for the construction of an 800 mile pipeline from Prudhoe Bay in the north to a warm water port at Valdez. When initiated, this undertaking will be the largest construction project of its kind ever attempted in North America. Adding to the complexity of this project are the remoteness of much of interior Alaska, the northern climatic conditions, and unique environmental characteristics. Two major factors influence the pipeline decisions and activities: (1) the need to utilize the vast oil reserves of the Arctic in the face of current energy shortages and (2) the necessity to adequately protect the fragile Alaskan Environment.



PIPE ON STATION READY FOR CONSTRUCTION

The Bureau has overall responsibilities for surveillance and monitoring pipeline construction activities. Under a tentative agreement with BLM, the Corps of Engineers would support the project with engineering reviews and technical surveillance of pipeline construction and related pumping and terminal facilities. Of the total increase, $4.7 million is intended for reimbursement to the Corps.

In view of current and projected energy shortages and enormous investments committed to the project, construction will proceed as rapidly as feasible once the permit is issued. Work will be based on a seven day week with two ten hour shifts per day. Pipeline and associated construction activities will proceed simultaneously on 12 to 13 widely separate spreads. Construction features include 800 miles of pipeline, 350 miles of road (Yukon to Prudhoe Bay), construction pads, lateral access roads, valve and pump station sites and terminal facilities.

The Bureau workload is outlined as follows:

- Project Management including preparation and administration of eight or more inter-agency agreements; coordination and resolution of conflicts; coordination of inter and intra agency resource and environmental analysis and evaluation; overall enforcement of the pipeline permit and preparation and review of related land and resource use authorizations. Enforcement includes permit stipulations and special conditions.

- Office Management including coordination of design and review and change orders by all agencies; coordination of surveillance by State and Federal agencies; transportation and logistics coordination; documentation of project progress; maintenance of files and response to public inquiries; analysis, preparation, review, appraisal, adjudication, issuance, and compliance investigations and reports for all pipeline system permits. Use authorizations and material sales workload estimates include: 122 cases for roads and communications sites; 3 airport leases; 250 material sales; 160 material free use permits; 200+ waste and storage areas; 150 tracts of timber to be sold; 16 camp and airstrip permits; and an unknown number of mining and other prior right claims. Coordination of accounting

for such items as motor vehicle and aircraft use, housing, meals, etc. is also required.

- Technical and environmental reviews which include coordination and conduct of pre-to-post resource studies and investigations including fish, wildlife, aesthetics and recreation, soils, geology, hydrologic, vegetative, mining, rehabilitation, and engineering analysis; evaluation of alignments, re-alignments and project actions; design reviews and adjustment of stipulations to meet field conditions. This includes land clearing, filling, grades, fuel storage, access, water crosssings, painting of structures, and field inspections, consultations and coordination of all technical and environmental interests.

- Overall responsibility for surveillance which encompasses continuous monitoring of all work performed both on and off the right-of-way and coordination of surveillance by other agencies.

The Corps of Engineers will be responsible for technical inspection of the physical facilities involved in the transport and storage of crude oil. These construction features include:

- Line pipe, valves, and other line pipe appurtenances.

- Pumping units, tanks, and containment dikes.

- Pipes, tanks, docks, and loading facilities at the Valdez terminal.

- Power generating equipment at pump stations and the Valdez terminal, and related switch gear and power distribution systems.

- Remote control facilities for block valves, pump stations, and the Valdez terminal.

- Communication system for remote control, telemetering, supervision, and voice communication including repeater stations.

- Provisions for corrosion protection, fire protection, lighting protection and grounding.

The Corps specific activities will involve:

- Review of preliminary and final designs, specifications and modifications thereto.

- Review of plans and procedures for start-up, operation, maintenance, and monitoring of the pipeline.

- Engineering quality control including structures, foundations, electrical and mechanical equipment

- Surveillance of construction (design validation) and necessary field tests.

These proposed efforts are essential to expediting the proper construction of the pipeline and protection of Alaska's environmental resources.

(8) Protection of Wild Horses and Burros, $300,000: High public interest in the protection, control and management of wild horses and burros led to the enactment of P.L. 92-195. The purpose of this new law and the objective of this program is to assure the protection and management of an estimated 17,000 wild horses and 10,000 burros as part of our national heritage.

The proposed program increase for FY 1974 is a continuation of the small initial effort begun in FY 1973, resulting from Congressional action on the Bureau's FY 1973 budget requests:

The FY 1974 program will:

- Initiate surveillance and protection, including training for law enforcement associated with implemention of the Act.
- Continue an inventory of wild horses and burros.
- Determine ownership and permit removal of privately-owned animals.
- Provide funding support for the joint BLM-USFS advisory board required by the Act. This advisory board has been established and is now operational.
- Provide cooperative agreements with private national, state and local groups interested in wild horses and burros.

Special emphasis is given to completing an intensive inventory of wild horses and burros on some 15 million acres of public land that makeup their major habitat. Based on these inventories, management plans will be developed for the purpose of their preservation and protection. An indication that a positive management program is underway will help alleviate the concerns of over 16,000 people who have expressed their interest and concern in writing to the Bureau regarding wild horses and burros.

(9) Soil and Watershed Maintenance, $200,000:

For a number of years the funding level for the Bureau's Soil and Watershed maintenance program has not kept pace with the construction of soil and watershed structures. This program provides maintenance of facilities built over the years to protect soil and watershed resources and improve water quality by reducing soil erosion and improving vegetative cover. Some of the water detention structures were installed as early as the CCC days and are in need of evaluation and repair. To avoid possible repetition of a disaster such as the 1972 Buffalo Creek, West Va. incident where failure of a dam caused loss of

life, an accelerated inspection and maintenance program is required.

The FY 1974 program increase would be used for annual evaluations and emergency type maintenance on high priority detention dams, dikes, and water diversion structures. To the extent of fund availability, the increase will also be used for yearly preventive maintenance on wells, water pipeline, and fences.

Over 26,000 projects have been constructed by the Bureau with soil and watershed monies over the past twenty years and must be properly maintained.

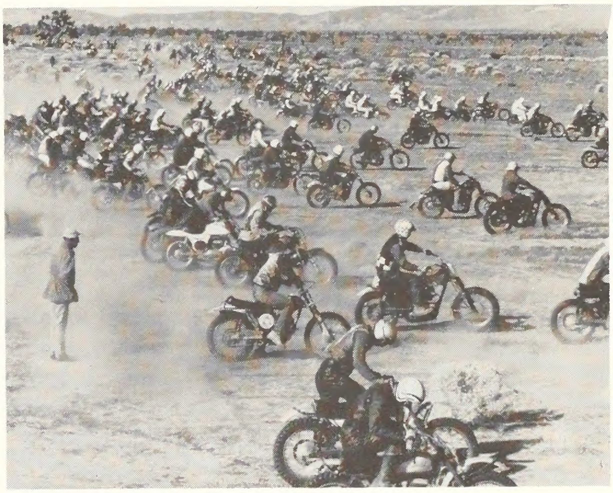
The major benefits to be derived are the protection of the capitol investments already expended in the construction of these facilities, the prevention of downstream damages, and the control of further watershed deterioration. Perhaps the most important benefit is that public safety interests would be satisfied when structures that could potentially endanger many western communities are properly maintained.

(10) Off Road Vehicles (ORV), $300,000: The unprecidented growth of off-road vehicle use and its implications for public land management and protection have prompted new emphasis on the part of all affected Federal agencies in this area. In order to protect the public land from irreparable damage, to promote the safety of land users, to minimize conflicts between various land uses and to enhance the enjoyment of the off-road vehicle enthusiast, additional FY 1974 program capability is needed for ORV management.

There are some 4 million motorcycles, dune buggies, snowmobiles, and other all-terrain vehicles using the public lands. Although a major portion of this use is unorganized, there is an average of 500 organized events held annually on the public lands. In 1971 there were 18 ORV deaths and over 500 injuries in California alone.

Proposed program features of the Off-Road Vehicle program are as follows:

- Designation of off-road vehicle areas to include appropriate efforts in planning, environmental analyses and public participation prior to designations.
- Development and issuance of maps and brochures that clearly identify the areas of use and desirable conditions of use.
- Marking of ORV use area boundaries and trails.
- Conducting studies to determine the effect of ORV use on resources and to identify the need and type of rehabilitation on damaged lands.
- Providing for use supervision of organized events.



START OF 150 MILE RACE ON PUBLIC LANDS IN CALIFORNIA

This program will contribute to the protection of the land and fragile resources as well as the off-road vehicle enthusiast.

Program of Continuing Work

This activity provides for the interdisciplinary multiple-use management of the National Resource Lands. Technical Support functions such as cadastral survey and facility and road construction and maintenance are financed by other activities and appropriations.

Coordinated management of resource programs is achieved by assignment of practical management areas within the Bureau's District Office boundaries to an Area Manager. Technical specialists such as wildlife biologists, realty and recreation specialists along with engineers, technicians and administrative support personnel are available to assist the Area and District Managers in the management of the National Resource Lands. The program of continuing work for each resource category is discussed below:

Lands and Minerals Management

Realty Activities: This program provides for: maintaining public land records in the land offices; providing public land status and information on public land laws and regulations; processing lands and minerals applications for other Federal agencies, state and local governments, and private individuals and accomplishing Bureau-motion realty transactions such as exchanges. Activities include field examination, adjudication, and issuance of various types of leases, and permits.

A large portion of the Bureau's realty activities are concentrated in Alaska. The Alaska Statehood Act provided for selection of over 104 million acres by the State of Alaska of which over 77 million acres had been identified in January, 1972. The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of 1971 provided the Native Villages and regional corporations with 40 million acres of selection rights. Additionally, ANCSA provided for other Federal agencies to withdraw up to 80 million acres for areas of National interest.

During Fiscal Year 1973 an estimated 9,000 lands cases will be closed. Fiscal Year 1974 efforts are planned to process 13,500 cases; the accelerated activity is primarily attributed to the ANCSA. At this time, there are over 90 million acres of unsatisfied State Selection Grants in Alaska and over 500,000 acres remaining to be selected by other Western States.

Land records improvement work will continue in FY 1974. This includes construction of new land status records in each State Office for replacing original documents as well as preservation of field survey notes.

Minerals Management

This program is oriented toward orderly and timely development of nonrenewable mineral resources on the National Resource Lands as well as the Federal Outer Continental Shelf. The program consists of disposal of mineral resources by patents, mineral leasing, and material sales including free-use permits to governmental agencies. Regulations are implemented which ensure safeguarding of the public interest and physical environment by protecting the land surface during exploration and extraction operations.

In addition to the traditional exploration, mining, and drilling operations on the public lands and Outer Continental Shelf, increased emphasis and activity is being given to the development of oil shale, coal conversion and gasification, and geothermal steam in attempts to cope with increasing demands for energy sources. These new programs, accompanied by environmental protection responsibilities, require significant changes in the Bureau's organization and staff capability as indicated in the 1974 increase proposals.

Alaska Pipeline Inspection

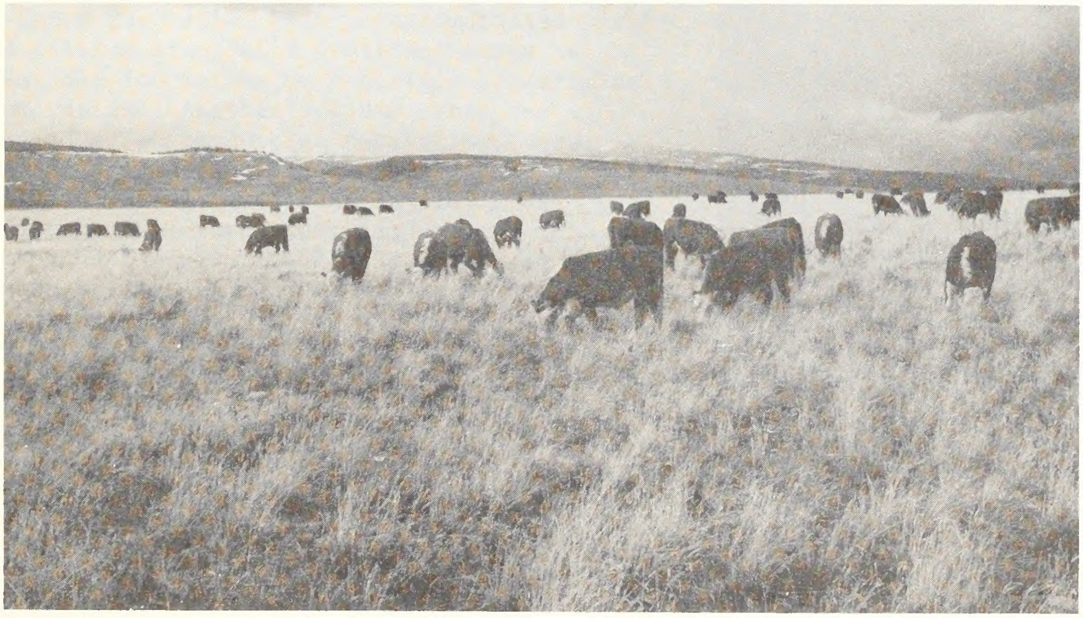
This subactivity was established specifically to account for cost of all work associated with inspecting and monitoring the progress of the proposed Trans-Alaska oil pipeline. In accordance with Departmental policy and Congressional intent, the successful pipeline right-of-way applicant must reimburse the General Fund of the Treasury for those costs attributable to inspection and surveillance activities directly related to the pipeline. This includes this Bureau's costs as well as costs incurred by other Bureaus. Activities covered include those incident to issuance of the right-of-way and associated permits; enforcing construction and operation guidelines and stipulations; supervising actual construction; coordinating activities of all participating Federal agencies; evaluating overall environmental effects of the pipeline and attendant facilities; and conducting environmental and resource impact studies as necessary.

The final environmental impact statement on the pipeline was released on March 20, 1972. A preliminary injunction against permit issuance was lifted on August 15, 1972, but the case is now in the Court of Appeals. Assuming a favorable decision, the permit may be issued prior to FY 1974. The Bureau has continued to prepare for the start of construction pending the issuance of a permit.

Range Management

This phase of land management involves the application of physical and biological principles in the management of plant and animal species to: (1) increase production of desirable vegetation for wildlife and domestic livestock; (2) increase vegetative cover to improve soil stability; and (3) observe aesthetic considerations in management of habitat.

The intensive management required to achieve the desired vegetative cover and composition is accomplished through allotment management plans (AMP's). The AMP is developed in cooperation with the livestock operator and designed to accommodate the growth requirements of key plant species. Under this program, management objectives have been realized at an increasing rate. Success of the program is indicated by the backlog of over 600 firm requests by livestock permittees for intensive management plans as of June 30, 1972. Accomplishment in FY 1973 has been limited because a large part of the available manpower is required for overall administration of the Range program and maintenance of AMP's already in effect.



Accomplishments to date and an estimate of total AMP requirements are portrayed in the following tables:

Allotment Management Plans

Plans Implemented 6/30/72		Estimated Total Plan Requirements	
Plans	Acres	Plans	Acres
1,200	25,273,000	8,300	133,000,000

An estimated 60 AMP's will be completed during FY 1973.

Plans Completed -- Not Implemented 6/30/72	
Plans	Acres
204	8,300,000

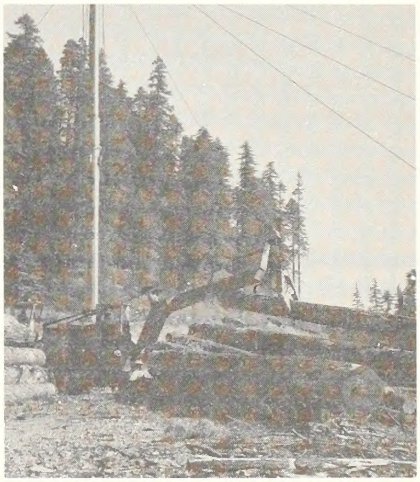
Additional range management workload includes maintenance of appropriate use records and issuing 26,000 permits and leases annually. This workload presently requires approximately 56 percent of the total manpower in the range management activity. About 3.6 million cattle and horses and 5.9 million sheep and goats graze on public lands in the western States and Alaska plus 23 thousand reindeer in Alaska. Annual forage consumption by livestock from BLM lands is about 13.6 million animal unit months.

Forestry

This program includes forest management of the revested Oregon and California Grant lands in western Oregon and forest management and development of Public Domain forest resources. The goal of the Bureau's forestry program is the multiple use and sustained yield of forest resources while protecting aesthetic values. Additionally, the forestry programs are designed to support the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 and are carried out in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1970.

Forest Management - western Oregon: The program provides direct employment for approximately 10,000 people in the private sector and supplies 17-20 percent of the log volume used annually in western Oregon.

A new management plan for the forests of western Oregon was adopted by Secretary Morton on March 23, 1971. This plan identified 1.8 million acres of 2.4 million acres as available for intensive practices to maximize wood yields. Another 200,000 acres are identified as commercial forest land, but cutting is restricted because of other values. The plan is unique in that it prescribes environmental protection measures and intensive forest production features in one document.



HIGH-LEAD LOGGING ON A BLM TIMBER SALE IN THE SALEM DISTRICT OF OREGON.

The following table shows volumes, sales prices and receipts in western Oregon for FY 1970 through FY 1972 and current estimates for FY 1973 and FY 1974. These include Oregon and California Grant Lands, Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands, and western Oregon Public Domain timber volumes:

BLM Sales			Receipts	
FY	Million Board Feet	Sales Price[a]	BLM	Forest Service
1970	1,662	$82,101,000	$52,531,000	$10,367,000
1971	1,235	51,913,000	60,350,000	8,274,000
1972	1,194	66,219,000	72,303,000	8,844,000
1973*	1,225	58,800,000	65,200,000	9,800,000
1974*	1,172	58,600,000	65,000,000	9,800,000

* Estimates

a/ Receipts vary because payments are made on cutting schedules, not at the time timber is purchased (see the table below).

The following tabluation shows the source of timber sales receipts by type of lands:

FY	O&C Land[a]	Coos Bay Wagon Road Land	Western Oregon Public Domain	Total
1970	$58,804,000	$2,642,000	$1,452,000	$62,898,000
1971	63,734,000	2,616,000	2,274,000	68,624,000
1972	75,334,000	2,134,000	3,679,000	81,147,000
1973*	70,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	75,000,000
1974*	70,000,000	2,600,000	2,200,000	74,800,000

* Estimates

a/ Includes Forest Service receipts.

Forest Management - Public Domain: In FY 1974, sales totaling 70 million board feet will be concentrated mainly in California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, eastern Oregon, Wyoming and Washington, since these states have the best potential for development of commercial forest lands. In the remaining states, forest management will continue at a protective level, yet one which allows meeting the current demand for forest products.

Because of the environmental impact which forest lands have on clean air, water production, wildlife habitat, recreational experiences, and other public values, environmental aspects of timber production are receiving greater consideration in forest management programs. As part of an intensive management program, a complete inventory of the public domain forest lands in Montana, Idaho, California, Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico is scheduled for completion in 1975.

Actual FY 1970 through FY 1972 and estimated FY 1973 and FY 1974 volumes, sales prices, and receipts for timber sold from Public Domain lands exclusive of western Oregon are as follows:

FY	Thousand Board Feet	Sales Price	Receipts
1970	125,000	$2,568,000	$2,121,000
1971	72,000	1,812,000	2,500,000
1972	51,000	1,620,000	2,372,000
1973*	97,000	2,040,000	2,368,000
1974*	70,000	1,470,000	1,990,000

* Volume to be offered and estimated prices and receipts.

Forest Development - Public Domain: The immediate objective of this program is to restore timber producing capacity to forest lands where it has been reduced due to logging, fire or other causes. Early establishment of cover protects watersheds, restores production, and enhances physical appearance. This effort also suppresses growth of undesirable species of no economic value and reduces fire hazard. The FY 1974 level of financing will permit 2,000 acres of reforestation, 1,000 acres of site improvement and about 800 acres of stand improvement.

Soil and Watershed Conservation

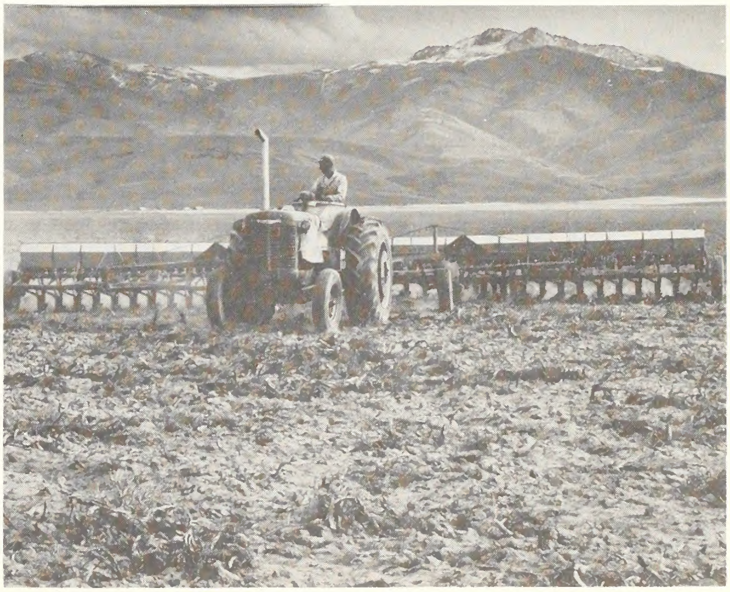
The Soil and watershed program has three primary objectives: (1) to determine condition and potential of watersheds by using trained personnel and systematic evaluation methods; (2) to protect and improve productivity of watersheds on the Public Lands; and (3) to establish and maintain acceptable standards of watershed management to control soil erosion and water yield. This program also provides technical data and capital investments in support of other resource management programs conducted on the Public Lands.

Effective land management and treatment practices are dependent upon knowledge of soil stability, water quality and quantity, and environmental considerations in determining the proper location and design of roads, location of rights-of-way, provisions for exploration, extraction, and rehabilitation of mineral deposits timber harvesting, recreation use and development, wildlife habitat, and rehabilitation of watersheds damaged by fire, flood and other events. Support of these activities requires the watershed program to:

(1) Determine need and use of a sufficient supply of usable water to permit the long-term use, management and development of public land resources.

(2) Design and apply management practices to improve water quality, quantity, and timing of yield, and avoid pollution of water flowing through or from Public Lands.

(3) Manage watersheds which are a direct source of domestic water to provide a controlled yield and quality for the user.



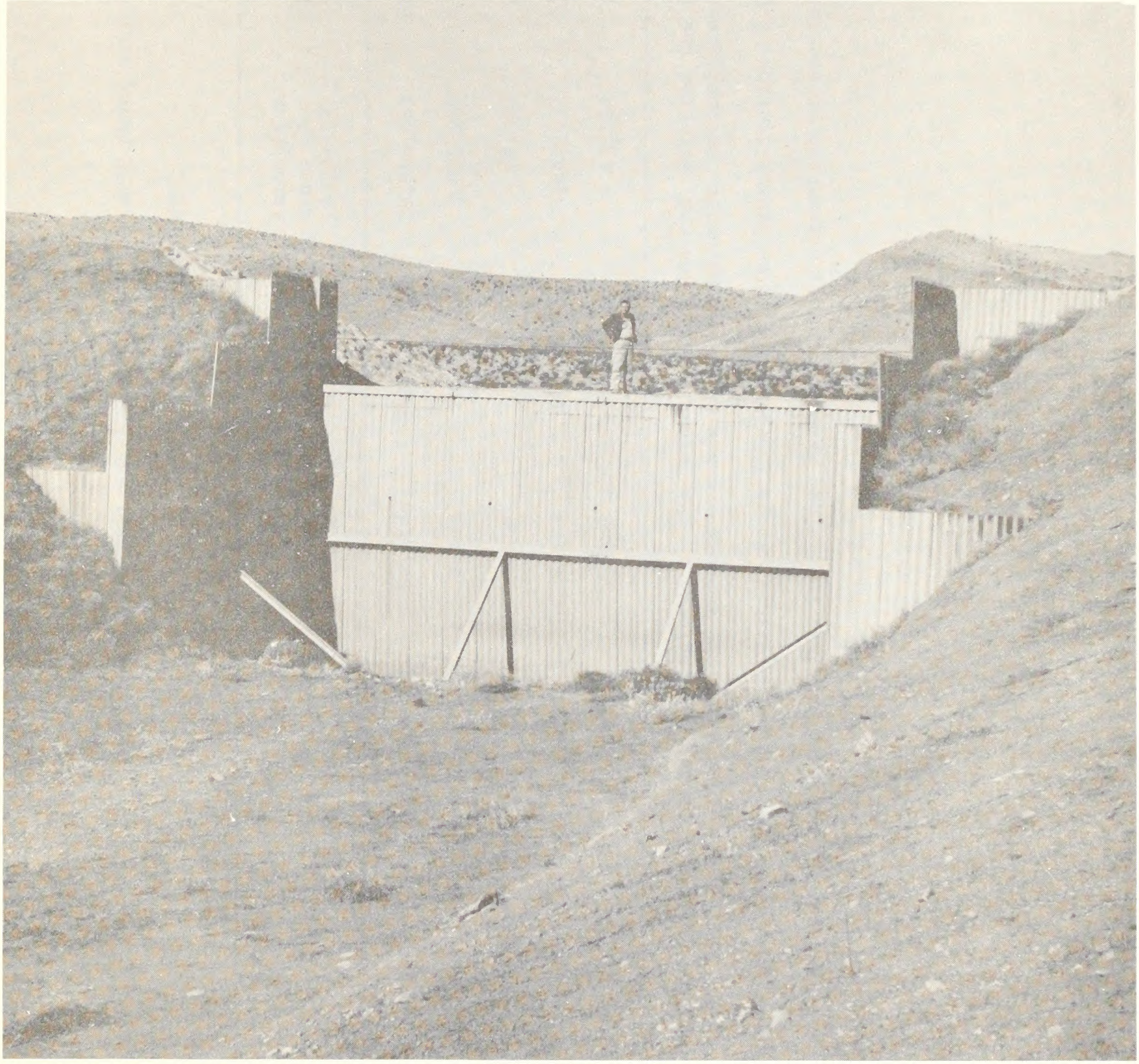
SEEDINGS HELP STABILIZE IMPORTANT WATERSHEDS AND PROVIDE FORAGE FOR DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND WILDLIFE

(4) Rehabilitate damaged watersheds to restore stability, productivity and proper hydrologic function.

In areas denuded of vegetation, artificial revegation and other soil conserving practices are required to accomplish desired results. Control of gully, streambank, and streambed erosion often requires special stabilization structures, riprap, sloping, and vegetating eroded banks.

The control of soil erosion and water productivity will include various practices now being carried out such as water retention and detention dams, contour furrowing, vegetative manipulation, and weed and pest control practices that affect water quality and quantity.

Watershed conservation program accomplishments and needs are reflected in the table on the following page.



DROP STRUCTURE TO PREVENT SILTATION AND EROSION

CONSERVATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND NEEDS OF LANDS UNDER JURISDICTION
of the
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

	Units	Inventory of Total Needs 1/	Accomplishments 2/ 1937 - 1972	Planned 1973	Planned 1974	Remaining Work
Water Control Structures..........	Cu. Yds.	242,602,300	29,986,665	61,000	65,000	212,489,635
Other Conservation Practices 3/....	Acres	19,125,900	3,086,269	100	11,000	16,028,531
Undesirable Plant Control..........	Acres	121,900	72,465	3,035	5,000	41,400
Revegetation......................	Acres	14,798,000	3,653,437	23,495	4,000	11,117,068
Water Developments................	Number	85,200	45,148	1,200	1,200	37,652

1/ Inventory of total needs was completed by the Bureau during 1964 and reflected the total needs of the public lands as then identified. The inventory amounts include those listed under "Accomplishments."

2/ Includes all sources; Soil & Watershed, Range Improvements, Fire Rehabilitation, P.L. 566, and Private.

3/ Includes contour trenches, pitting, furrowing, waterspreading, streambank protection, gully control, dune control, and deep tillage.

Fire Protection: Effective fire protection is dependent upon the early detection and timeliness of the initial attack. This requires adequate equipment and sufficient well-trained manpower to affect control of the fire and reduce damages.

In the past, fire protection activities for 400 million acres of public lands have suffered from inadequate equipment, lack of manpower and shortages of supplies. Fire suppression has also demanded personnel from other programs thus inhibiting planned accomplishments. To correct these deficiencies, the Bureau has completed, and is implementing, initial Normal Year Fire Plans within the limits of available resources.

Fire protection and preparedness programs at the Boise Interagency Fire Center and at other locations throughout the West and in Alaska are financed by this activity. The Fire Center is a specialized joint training and operational unit of the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, and the U.S. Weather Service. The Fire Center arranges backup suppression support consisting of fireline manpower, fire control overhead, and equipment for the Bureau, other Interior Bureaus, the U.S. Forest Service, and certain State Governments on a reimbursable basis.

The Bureau is developing an active program to provide professionally trained personnel, an improved communications system and radio network, better fire control training, and modernized fire equipment. Operation of the Bureau's communications network is primarily financed by this subactivity; however, other subactivities share in these costs in proportion to the benefits received.

"SMOKEJUMPER TRAINING"

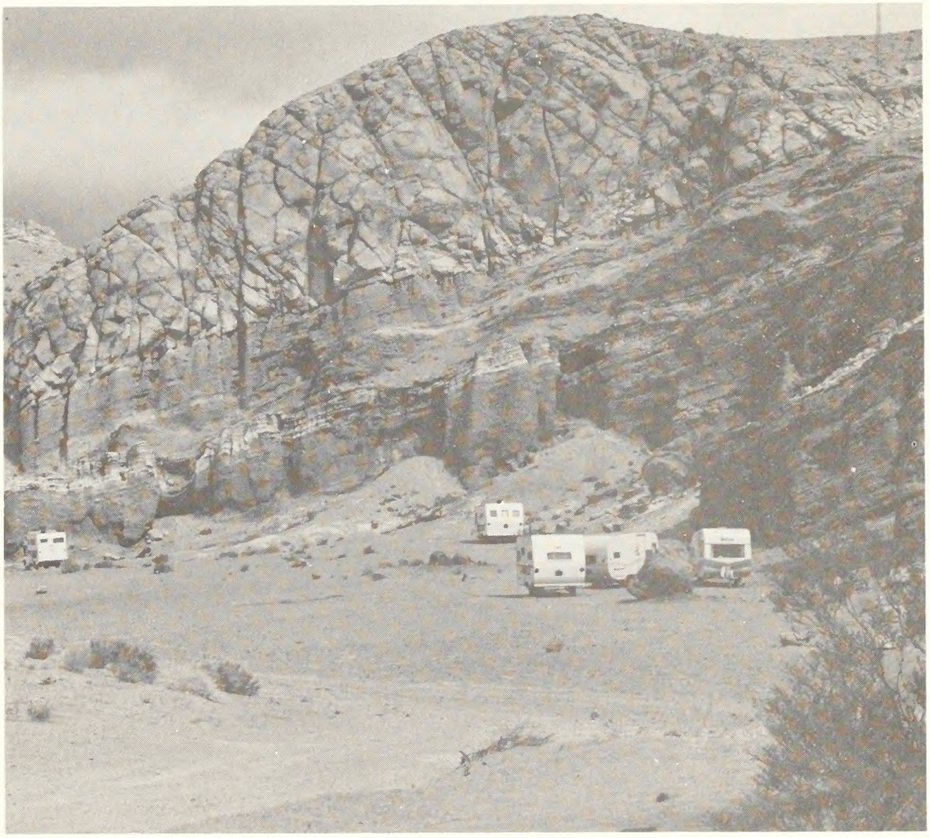
Recreation Wildlife

Recreation Management: Ever increasing numbers of people are using the public lands for a variety of recreation pursuits. Visitor use has increased to 50 million visitor days per year and is expected to exceed 80 million days by 1980.

A primary objective of the recreation program is to meet the growing demand for public recreation near large western population centers. Within a 40 mile radius of the 16 major population centers of the western United States, the Bureau manages 6 million acres of land, much of which has high recreation potential. Within 3 hours drive, 66 million acres of public land are available to residents of major urban centers for public outdoor recreation. Other important objectives include providing opportunities in areas of national significance such as in the California-Nevada-Arizona desert, primitive areas, and wild and scenic rivers, and protection and enhancement of historical and cultural features. Also, under present conditions of heavy use, added emphasis is given to visitor safety and the preservation and protection of the environment.

Legislative and Executive Orders that play a major role in establishing recreation priorities include: The Antiquities Act, Wild & Scenic Rivers Act, National Trail Systems Act, King Range National Conservation Area Act, E.O. 11593 (Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment), and E.O. 11644 (Off-Road Vehicle Management).

This program includes recreation site inventory and investigation and inventories of National systems such as wild rivers, trails, and wilderness areas. Field examination, data, collection, access need determination, interpretive work and program direction for recreation planning are included. Use supervision involves a considerable workload as associated with off-road vehicles and intensive use areas.



BLM RECREATION SITE IN CALIFORNIA

Detailed planning such as feasibility studies, impact studies and preliminary site investigations prior to design and construction will continue to be an important function of the recreation management program. This program is coordinated with state, local, and other Federal agencies' recreation programs in order to meet public demand, minimize conflicts, and provide environmental contacts on the public recreation lands.

DESERT BIGHORN SHEEP

Wildlife Management: The Wildlife program in FY 1974 continues to emphasize inventory and analysis and management framework planning, including the public participation process. Habitat management plans are developed where the wildlife resource is a valuable consideration and in areas where the wildlife habitat is a problem needing immediate attention such as the habitat of endangered species. A total of 128 terrestrial habitat plans and 9 acquatic plans have been prepared to date.

The Bureau is continuing to emphasize programs to protect rare and endangered species on the public lands. The FY 1974 program will provide for habitat protection and improvement for five endangered species. This will include the black-footed ferret program, the first time a regional approach has been taken by the Bureau to inventory and protect the habitat of an endangered species. The proposal encompasses ferret habitat in the states of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Idaho.

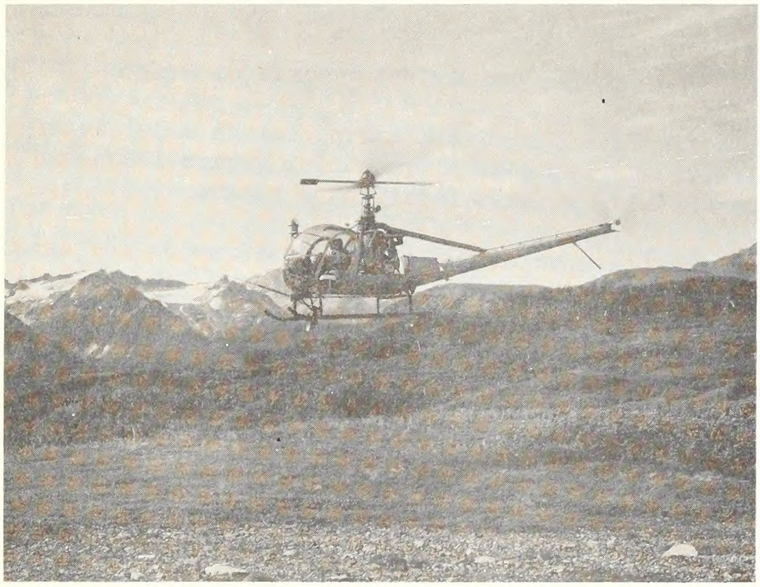
2. Cadastral Survey

Analysis by Subactivities

Subactivity	FY 1972 Amount Available	FY 1973 Amount Available	FY 1974 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1974 Compared with 1973
Alaska..........	$2,843,305	$3,246,000	$3,471,000	+$225,000
Other States....	4,750,237	4,730,000	4,730,000	-----
Total.........	7,593,542	7,976,000	8,201,000	+ 225,000

2. Cadastral Survey: FY 1973, $7,976,000; FY 1974, $8,201,000; an increase of $225,000. This increase consists of the following:

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Positions	Total Program	Total Program	Explanation
(1) +$225,000	+4	$1,225,000	34	To expand Alaska Cadastral survey capability to facilitate the requirements of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.



AIRBORNE SURVEY SYSTEMS ARE USED IN ALASKA

Cost Factors Involved in Increase

(1) Four permanent man-years at an average cost of $17,000, $68,000; Travel and per diem costs at an average annual cost of $5,000, $20,000; Rent, communications, supplies, materials and equipment, $17,000; Contractual training services for cadastral surveyors, $120,000.

Need for Increase:

(1) Alaska Native Claims, $225,000: $225,000 is proposed in FY 1974 for cadastral survey work required in the implementation of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

As required by the Act, surveys will be conducted "on areas selected or designated for conveyance to Village Corporations.... and areas selected or designated land occupied as a primary place of residence, as a primary place of business, and for other purposes, and any land to be patented under this act." The Native Claims

program will ultimately survey about 200,000 separate tracts and 40 million acres.

The Alaskan climate, terrain and cadastral survey methods require that the cadastral surveyor be well trained.

The increase for FY 1974 will provide for the development of course materials to (1) train surveyors to perform Alaska type surveys, (2) to refine techniques for airborne surveys, and (3) to evaluate application of inertial guidance and other new technology for Alaska surveys.

Program of Continuing Work

Cadastral Survey: BLM is the Federal agency responsible for the establishment of the boundaries of the public domain lands in the United States which are managed by BLM, National Park Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Forest Service, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Bureau of Reclamation, etc. BLM attempts to meet this responsibility in an orderly, cooperative manner insofar as manpower and funding permit.

Current goals of the program are:

- Complete an estimated 2.1 million acres of original surveys and resurveys expected to be requested by other agencies by 1977.
- Do original survey or resurveys of 10.4 million acres in the western States, excluding Alaska, by 1977.
- Put surveys in support of BLM programs on a pipeline basis by end of FY 1978.
- Establish a formal corner search and evaluation program in forested areas with cadastral survey follow-up to rehabilitate existing corner evidence or reestablish lost corners by official resurvey procedure.

Cadastral survey is basic to all major resource programs and is the unique responsibility of BLM. It is needed for public land sales, exchanges and transfers; easement acquisitions; timber sales; rights-of-way actions; and land and timber trespass. The Bureau's cadastral effort has been relatively level since 1965 while population growth and, subsequent requests for western lands doubled the demand. Furthermore, the Forest Service remonumentation program and the need to establish National Park and Indian Reservation boundaries require considerable BLM effort.

The Cadastral program is operating on a demand basis, rather than on a well-planned survey schedule. This is inefficient and can lead to substantial public losses. Financial losses to the government occur because of doubtful old surveys, particularly in timber sales and trespasses.

Alaska: The Alaska Statehood Act granted Alaska 104 million acres of selection rights. In January 1969, Public Land Order 4582 withdrew all Alaskan lands from further selection pending settlement of Native Claims protests. At that time, the State had selected 25.6 million acres. The selected lands must be surveyed before patents can be issued. The Status of the state selection program as of November 1, 1972 was as follows:

Acres patented (Survey plats compiled and approved).....	5.7 million
Patent issuance pending survey action	22.2 million
Field surveys completed, plats and records being prepared in office	10.9 million
Acres requiring field survey	23.7 million
Total acres selected to date	62.5 million

About 65 percent of Alaska's Cadastral Survey Program involves state selection work. The balance is devoted to special surveys to provide for title transfer under the various public land laws. These include native allotments and townsites, trade and manufacturing sites, etc., amounting to about 50,000 acres annually. Over 345 million acres remain unsurveyed in Alaska. The Native Claims Act will require cadastral surveys of much of this acreage.

Other States: Considerable benefits will accrue from improved surveys. It is estimated that over $30 million from timber and land values will accrue in California and Oregon alone from an efficiently-operating survey program. Long term benefits include more efficient management, better public relations, and prevention of further revenue losses to the government.

Cadastral survey is fundamental to any land-use application. Lands Classified for disposal cannot be disposed of unless surveyed, and land designated for Federal retention cannot be properly managed unless definitely identified. Much of the original survey was completed prior to 1910 and is deteriorating. Sixty-five percent of the base effort in FY 1973 will be directed to resurveying pre-1910 work and establishing corners which were never actually set, or permanently preserving decaying ones. Also, additional effort will be devoted to the growing need for oil and gas leasing maps on the Outer Continental Shelf.

A recent analysis of the intermediate survey needs in support of BLM resource management programs was conducted. Based upon foreseeable programs requiring cadastral support, land ownership patterns and condition of existing surveys (if known), the potential survey workload just to support BLM programs was established as follows:

	Miles of Survey	Number of Monuments	Man-years of Survey Effort
Known Survey Needs	323,000	641,000	23,293
Additional Survey Requirements depending upon condition of existing surveys	210,000	413,000	15,415
Total Potential Needs	533,000	1,054,000	38,708

Against the potential demand is a present annual capability of about 350 man-years of effort.

3. Firefighting and Rehabilitation

Analysis by Subactivities

	FY 1972 Amount Available	FY 1973 Amount Available	FY 1974 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1974 compared with 1973
(a) Firefighting....	$20,003,829	$4,800,000	$4,800,000	---
(b) Rehabilitation..	588,577	600,000	600,000	---
Total.....	$20,592,406	$5,400,000 a/	$5,400,000	---

a/ Does not include a request of $19,000,000 in supplement funds to be transmitted separately.

3. Firefighting and Rehabilitation: FY 1973, $5,400,000; FY 1974, $5,400,000.

Program of Continuing Work:

Firefighting:

Funds will be used for emergency presuppression and suppression of fires originating on or jeopardizing the public lands.

The Bureau cooperates closely with other agencies in it's fire control efforts. Improved firefighting techniques, equipment and materials are constantly being tested for adoption. The National Fire Danger Rating System, infra-red imagery for detection and mop-up, high altitude thunderstorm detection, air-drop of water and chemical fire retardants,and the use of smokejumpers and aircraft are among the measures used to increase firefighting effectiveness.

Salaries of permanent employees used for fire suppression on an emergency basis during regular duty hours are budgeted in normal program work,hence are not included in this estimate.

The number of fires reached an all-time high of 2,936 in 1972. However, the 1,35 1,355,250 acres burned was only about 80 percent of the previous five-year acreage average.

Alaska: In 1972, there were a total of 648 fires burning 1,102,000 acres.

Lower 48 states: Nearly 2288 fires were reported in 1972 which burned approximately 253,250 acres. Idaho, Nevada and Oregon suffered above average losses.

Fire Rehabilitation: In this effort, the Bureau conducts emergency rehabilitation work in burned areas to reduce resource,and economic losses. Without adequate and timely rehabilitation following wildfires, exposed soil is vulnerable to wind and water erosion causing stream pollution by silt and debris. Watersheds may be permanently damaged resulting in reduced water retention and production capability. Prompt protection of the soil mantle by restoration of the vegetal cover maintains productivity and retards invasion of undesirable vegetation.

The requested funding level should provide an adequate program for a typical fire year. However, if more extensive damage occurs in a critical fire year, supplemental funding may be required to adequately protect soil and water resources.

4. General Administration

Analysis by Activity

FY 1972 Amount Available	FY 1973 Amount Available	FY 1974 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1974 compared with 1973
$2,690,000	$2,984,000	$3,084,000	+$100,000

4. General Administration: FY 1973, $2,984,000; FY 1974, $3,084,000; and increase of $100,000 which consists of:

Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		Total	Total	
Amount	Positions	Program	Positions	Explanation
(1) + $100,000	-	$3,084,000	182	To meet increase administrative workload associated with increased program activity.

Cost Factors Involved in Increase

(1) Supplies, materials and equipment, $25,000; additional computer time and operating expenses, $75,000.

Need for Increase:

(1) The Bureau's administrative capability has not kept pace with the expansion of the resource programs. The increase is required to finance increased utilization of automatic data processes, and the conversion to the new common payroll-personnel automated system being developed in conjunction with the Bureau of Mines and the Bureau of Reclamation.

Program of Continuing Work:

The General administration activity includes the executive direction and administrative support functions consisting of financial management, personnel management, management analysis, procurement, and property management.

Emphasis is placed upon the use of automated systems to accomplish repetitious and routine support work such as payroll, maintenance of ledgers, accounts and equipment inventories, preparing monthly management reports, and maintaining current information on the progress of work programs and the status of operating budgets, and to provide management with necessary administrative support services. The objective is to provide adequate professional administrative support to all Bureau programs. Appropriations which receive common services from general administration will continue to be charged at the rate of five percent to the benefiting activity.

Management of Lands and Resources
Personnel Summary

	1971 Actual	1972 Est.	1973 Est.
Total number of permanent positions	3,271	3,309	3,563
Full-time equivalent of other positions.....	1,875	1,005	1,042
Average number of all employees............	4,765	4,095	4,369
Average GS grade...........................	9.0	8.9	8.9
Average GS salary..........................	$13,444	$13,249	$13,250

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

Management of Lands and Resources

	Actual 1972	Estimate 1973	Estimate 1974	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
Program and Financing:				
Total obligations........	$88,110,017	$77,767,000	$91,347,000	$+13,580,000
Unobligated balance lapsing................	132,075	---	---	---
Transferred to other accounts...............	411,908	298,000	---	-298,000
Transferred from other accounts...............	---	---	---	---
Appropriation...........	88,654,000	78,065,000	91,347,000	+13,282,000
Obligation by Objects:				
11.0 Personnel compensation..............	51,766,000	45,223,000	52,247,000	+ 7,024,000
12.1 Personnel benefits: Civilian employees..	5,662,000	5,098,000	6,647,000	+ 1,549,000
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	3,943,000	3,723,000	5,145,000	+ 1,422,000
22.0 Transportation of things.............	2,400,000	2,292,000	2,375,000	+ 83,000
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities	3,050,000	2,092,000	2,375,000	+ 283,000
24.0 Printing and reproduction............	435,000	464,000	493,000	+ 29,000
25.0 Other services......	12,737,000	10,532,000	12,850,000	+ 2,318,000
26.0 Supplies and materials..........	4,776,000	4,887,000	5,535,000	+ 648,000
31.0 Equipment..........	1,565,000	1,659,000	1,820,000	+ 161,000
32.0 Lands and structures	1,811,000	1,840,000	1,900,000	+ 60,000
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions...	2,000	---	---	---
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities.........	10,000	17,000	20,000	+ 3,000
Subtotal...........	88,157,000	77,827,000	91,407,000	+13,580,000
95.0 Quarters and subsistence charges....	-46,983	-60,000	-60,000	---
Total Obligations.......	,110,017	77,767,000	,347,000	+13,580,000

CONSTRUCTION
& MAINTENANCE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Construction and Maintenance

Appropriation, 1973		$7,965,000
Unobligated balance from prior years		739,000
Transferred to Department Operations, Office of the Secretary		-200,000 [a]
Total available for obligation		8,504,000
Decreases:		
Construction of buildings and recreation facilities	$5,233,000	
Maintenance of buildings, recreation facilities and roads	3,271,000	
Subtotal		8,504,000
Increases:		
Construction of buildings and recreation facilities	2,835,000	
Maintenance of buildings and recreation facilities and roads	3,765,000	
Total available for obligation		6,600,000
Less: Unobligated balance from FY 1973		-300,000
Budget Estimate, 1974		6,300,000
		=========

---

[a] Transfer of Johnny Horizon Program to Office of the Secretary under the authority of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950 (43 U.S.C. 1451).

Construction and Maintenance
Analysis by Activities

Activity	Amount Available 1973	Fiscal Year 1974 Estimated Total Available	Unobligated Balance from 1973	Budget Estimate	Total Available 1974 compared to total available 1973	Page Ref.
1. Construction..........	$5,233,000	$2,835,000	-$100,000	$2,735,000	-$2,398,000	48
2. Maintenance..........	3,271,000	3,765,000	- 200,000	3,565,000	+ 494,000	53
Total	8,504,000	6,600,000	- 300,000	6,300,000	- 1,904,000	

1. CONSTRUCTION

Analysis by Subactivities

Subactivity	Amount Available 1973	Fiscal Year 1974 Estimated Total Available	Fiscal Year 1974 Unobligated Balance from 1973	Budget Estimate	Total available 1974 compared to total available 1973
Buildings	$2,186,000	$1,635,000	$-100,000	$1,535,000	$- 551,000
Recreation Facilities	3,047,000	1,200,000	---	1,200,000	1,847,000
Total	5,233,000	2,835,000	-100,000	2,735,000	-2,398,000

1. Construction: Fiscal year 1973, $4,580,000; Fiscal year 1974, $2,735,000; a decrease of $1,845,000 exclusive of carryover funds. This program provides for the construction of (a) buildings and (b) recreation facilities.

(a) Building Construction: Fiscal year 1973, $1,936,000; Fiscal year 1974, $1,535,000; a decrease of $401,000 exclusive of carryover funds. The 1974 building construction program consists of the following:

Location	Type of Building	Prior Years	Request FY 1974
1. Roseburg, Oregon	District Office Complex	$ 800,000	$ 525,000
2. Anchorage, Alaska	Upgrading Anchorage District Complex	100,000	700,000
3. Idaho & Alaska	Completion of work in Progress	522,000	200,000
4. Bureauwide	Survey and design of Future Buildings	---	110,000
TOTAL		1,422,000	1,535,000

MODERN FACILITIES SUCH AS THIS AREA OFFICE AT FARMINGTON, NEW MEXICO ARE NEEDED TO REPLACE NUMEROUS OLD, OUT-DATED BLM STRUCTURES WHICH ARE INEFFICIENT TO OPERATE AND MAINTAIN

A description of the building construction projects proposed for FY 1974 follows:

1. Roseburg District Office Complex

This is a continuation of the project initially funded in FY 1973 and will provide a District Office for 96 permanent and about 20 temporary employees. The District Office complex will be located on a five acre site adjacent to the Roseburg Veteran's Hospital. Transfer of the site from the Veteran's Administration to BLM has been accomplished and a contract for the final design is being awarded in 1973.

The FY 1974 funds coupled with the carryover amount from FY 1973 will provide for constructing the District Office building, a public and employee parking area and landscaping.

2. Anchorage Warehouse Construction

The Bureau's present warehouse in Anchorage has an 8 1/2 foot ceiling, is not adequate for warehousing purposes, and is needed for office space. The FY 1974 request will provide a 20,000 sq. ft. warehouse which would adequately accommodate present program needs plus the expanding needs of cadastral survey, realty services and fire control activities resulting from the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. The requested amount also include provision for bulk aircraft fuel storage; site preparation and utilities; and fencing of the warehouse yard. Future plans call for converting the present warehouse to office space and surfacing of the warehouse yard and aircraft apron.

3. Completion of Prior Year Projects

These funds are requested to cover estimated cost overruns on various Alaska pollution control projects ($130,000) and the Shoshone, Idaho District Office ($70,000). Increases in construction costs have been partially responsible for this situation. The overrun on the Alaska pollution control projects primarily is the result of two factors:

- inadequate provision for the increased staffing requirements resulting from the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act in the preliminary designs of waste disposal systems for Alaska administrative sites.

- emergency construction of a sewage lagoon to serve Bureau facilities in Anchorage, Alaska in accordance with the reprogramming action approved in fiscal year 1972.

The $150,000 estimate for the Shoshone, Idaho District Office complex in the fiscal year 1973 budget was made several years ago, and needs to be updated to reflect current construction costs. Approximately an additional $70,000 is needed to complete the planned structure.

4. Survey and Design or Miscellaneous Building - All States

The funds will provide the survey and design of future District Offices, warehouse and radio repeater buildings. Some of the high priority areas needing design and pre-construction analysis are: Craig Warehouse, Craig Colorado; Shoshone Yard and Warehouse complex, Shoshone, Idaho; Elko Administrative site and fire complex, Elko, Nevada; Rawlins Warehouse and sign shop, Rawlins, Wyoming; Miles City Warehouse and office addition, Miles City, Montana and numerous radio repeater building required for improving the Bureau's communications system.

(b) Recreation Facility Construction: FY 1973, $2,644,000; FY 1974, $1,200,000, a decrease of $1,444,000, exclusive of carryover funds. This proposed construction program will help to reduce the imbalance between the actual use of the public lands for outdoor recreation and the number of facilities available to accommodate this use.

The Bureau's FY 1974 projection of facility oriented public land recreation use is estimated at 16 million visitor days. At the beginning of FY 1974 BLM's facilities will have the capacity to handle 2.2 million visitorsor 14% of the estimated 16 million visitor days annually. Based on past recreation use trends, it is estimated that by 1978 the public lands will attract 23 million visitor days of facility oriented use. To accommodate this demand will require another 40,000 family units by 1978.

BLM CAMPGROUND IN CALIFORNIA'S KING RANGE

Without basic recreation facilities, the land surface is abused, streams are polluted, trash is scattered, wildfires result from fires built in hazardous areas and lack of sanitation facilities create hazards to health. Unless steps are taken to provide new facilities and correct present sanitation and health problems, the sanitation and protection problems of the public lands will grow to unmanageable proportions.

The proposed FY 1974 construction program is planned in areas of high unaccommodated visitor use and where improved management of the overall recreation resources are needed. The total program is shown in the following table.

Recreation Construction, FY 1974
Projects

State	County	Project	Cost Estimate	Family Units	OTU Capacity
Arizona	Mohave	Virgin Canyon	$ 300,000	-	-
California	Alpine	Indian Creek Reservoir	160,000	65	275
Montana	Granite	Garnet Ghost Town	40,000	5	20
Nevada	Clark	Red Rocks Visitor Center	300,000	-	700
All States		Completion of work in progress	200,000	-	-
All States		Survey and design of future sites	200,000	-	-
Totals			1,200,000	70	995

Virgin Canyon - Arizona

This is a joint project between the Arizona State Highway Department and the Bureau of Land Management and is located along Interstate Highway 15 near the border of Arizona, Utah, and Nevada.

In 1974, when I-15 is opened, it is estimated that the average daily traffic will be 10,000 vehicles of which 80% will be tourist traffic. The Arizona Highway Department is presently constructing an interchange to serve a rest area located near the Virgin Canyon Recreation Lands. Because of the ideal climatic conditions in the area, not only will the rest stop area be utilized, but the surrounding public lands will also be used for camping, picnicking, sightseeing and other outdoor recreation activities. Without proper management and facilities, uncontrolled use will exist in the area resulting in sanitary and litter problems as well as the destruction of many scenic values of the Virgin Canyon Recreation Lands.

The proposed joint program is designed to control and manage the use in the whole area by providing sanitation and camping facilities and jump-off point for extensive use of the area.

The FY 1974 construction request will provide a water distribution system, power transmission lines and an interior road net. Future construction will provide 117 family units, comfort stations, and other facilities for the use of recreationists.

Indian Creek Reservoir - California

This project was initially funded in FY 1972 and is located at Indian Creek Reservoir in Alpine County, California. The program proposed in FY 1974 will complete the project at a highly popular water-based recreation attraction by providing a boat ramp and interior hiking trails. Also to be included in the FY 1974 program but funded from the Public Lands Development Roads and Trails Appropriation is the surfacing of the interior roads and parking areas.

Garnet Ghost Town - Montana

In FY 1974 funds will be used to help achieve the ultimate goal of restoring, preserving, protecting, and interpreting one of the best remaining typical western ghost towns. The FY 1974 program will include the survey and design of a fire protection system and visitor contact station, and the construction of 5 picnic sites plus historic building purchases, relocation, and stabilization.

Red Rocks Visitor Center - Nevada

This project was initially funded in FY 1973 and is located 15 miles from downtown Las Vegas. The completion of the basic visitor center will serve a resident population of 300,000 people in a 40 mile radius. The current estimate is 600,000 visits to the Red Rocks area annually. The main attraction of the Red Rocks area is its proximity to Las Vegas and its spectacular geologic formations.

The combined funds made available in FY 1973 and FY 1974 will provide a visitor center building, service utilities, public parking and sanitation features. This center has been designed to serve four purposes:

1. To introduce the visitor to the area and provide him with information on the natural features of the area.
2. To provide the closest and most comprehensive interpretive area of natural history for the Las Vegas urban center.
3. To provide a multitude of visitor services to the users of the Red Rocks recreation lands and adjacent areas.
4. To protect the Red Rocks recreation lands from misuse by having a more informed, more responsive visitor.

Completion of Work in Progress

Rapidly rising costs of construction have made initial cost estimates of work insufficient to complete several developments. The increased pace of construction of recreational facilities has also required greater contract supervision by BLM. Unforeseen contingencies and project modifications have also had an impact on available construction capabilities. The funds requested in this category will allow the Bureau to complete work on a number of sites and facilities according to original plans and schedules.

2. MAINTENANCE

Analysis by Subactivities
Fiscal Year 1974

Subactivity	Amount Available 1973	Estimated Total Available	Unobligated Balance from 1973	Budget Estimate	Total available 1974 compared to total available 1973
Buildings	$ 458,000	$563,000	$25,000	$ 538,000	$+105,000
Recreation	1,338,000	1,561,000	75,000	1,486,000	+223,000
Roads	1,475,000	1,641,000	100,000	1,541,000	+166,000
Total	3,271,000	3,765,000	200,000	3,565,000	+494,000

2. Maintenance: Fiscal year 1973, $3,185,000; fiscal year 1974 $3,565,000; an increase of $380,000 exclusive of carryover funds. The increase requested for 1974 consists of the following:

	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Amount	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Positions	Total Program Amount	Total Program Positions	Explanation
(a)	+$80,000	---	$538,000	9	To provide an adequate level of maintenance for Bureau-owned buildings, related structures and grounds
(b)	+150,000	---	1,486,000	19	To increase maintenance capability at high use and newly developed recreation sites.
(c)	+150,000	---	1,541,000	41	To provide additional maintenance capability for BLM roads and trails.
	+380,000		3,565,000	69	

Cost Factors Involved in Increase

(1) Maintenance supplies, materials and equipment, $30,000; contractual maintenance services $50,000.

(2) Six man years of temporary labor at an average annual cost of $9,000, $54,000; maintenance supplies, materials, and equipment, $40,000; contractual maintenance services, $56,000.

(3) Six man years of temporary labor at an average annual cost of $9,000, $54,000; materials, supplies and equipment, $56,000; contractual maintenance services, $40,000.

Need for Increase:

(a) Building Maintenance: The requested increase of $80,000 in FY 1974 will help the Bureau to meet acceptable building maintenance standards and goals for a building space of 1,200,000 square feet in 944 existing structures. It will provide for up-grading maintenance on existing structures as well as the care and upkeep of new facilities scheduled for construction in FY 1973.

The present building maintenance program needs to be increased in order to have a safe and healthy environment in which Government employees may work and serve the public. Increases in costs for maintenance services, materials, and wages have resulted in a decrease in actual maintenance accomplished on structures at past years funding levels. This is compounded by the fact that many BLM operated buildings are in a deteriorated state, having been built as early as the 1930's. In some cases, BLM buildings do not meet minimum national health and safety codes.

In addition to direct maintenance of buildings, other features require increased emphasis such as parking lots, outdoor storage areas, loading docks, fences, and grounds. Improved levels of maintenance will correct unsafe and poor working conditions, help extend the useful life of all affected structures and enhance their utility and appearance for the public which they are intended to serve.

(b) Recreation Maintenance: The FY 1974 program proposes an increase of $150,000 to help assure adequate maintenance of the Bureau's 152 existing public domain developed sites which includes 11 new sites in the FY 1973 construction proprogram.

The funding level for recreation facility maintenance has not and is not keeping astride of requirements for constructed facilities and rising costs of wages and materials. Each year, increasing demands are made upon the public lands to provide recreational opportunities to the rapidly growing population in the western states. The total visitor use on the public domain, estimated at 50 million visitor days in FY 1973, is expected to exceed 80 million visitor days by 1980. Intensive use (facility oriented) is estimated to 15 million visitor days in FY 1973. If all recreation facilities, including those to be constructed in FY 1973, were used to capacity for the entire season, they would accommodate only approximately 14% of the anticipated FY 1974 intensive use. As a result of these deficiencies, the sheer number of people using the relatively few developed sites require accelerated maintenance schedules to keep pace with the need for clean-up and repair, and provide safe, and attractive facilities for the public.

The new special fund appropriation for recreation development, operation and maintenance, derived from recreation user fees, will also help provide necessary added maintenance capability.

(c) Road Maintenance: The FY 1974 program proposes an increase of $150,000 to help maintain approximately 6,900 miles of roads and trails on a periodic schedule. This increase will continue our efforts to reduce the huge maintenance backlog on the 47,000 miles of existing roads.

Use of the public lands road system continues to increase each year. Much of the Bureau's road system is in poor condition and poses serious safety problems because the roads are increasingly used by visitors who are unfamiliar with local conditions. Also, inadequately maintained roads have an environmental impact which far exceeds the immediate land they occupy. Erosion, caused by poor drainage or improper grades, can influence water quality for many miles downstream. Poorly maintained roads also result in heavy rutting, land slides and other degradations of outdoor surroundings.

ROAD MAINTENANCE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS

As little as 20% of BLM's road system is maintained in some states. Roads built by the CCC's in the late 1930's have deteriorated to the point where they must be replaced; the current road maintenance and road construction capability is insufficient to upgrade these unsafe roads and road structures.

Maintenance Requirements for Roads on the Public Lands

	Miles	Maintenance Costs
1. Roads Improved by Grading or Draining:		
a. Total miles to maintain	12,000	$4,850,000 1/
b. FY 1973 budget	4,500	1,251,000
c. FY 1974 proposed budget	5,150	1,391,000
2. Other Roads Used by the Public:		
a. Total miles to maintain	35,000	$7,000,000 1/
b. FY 1973 budget	1,500	140,000
c. FY 1974 proposed budget	1,720	150,000

1/ Estimated cost to achieve adequate road maintenance standards.

Program of Continuing Work: The Bureau's maintenance efforts will be directed toward insuring that, insofar as possible, facilities are adequately cared for in order to: (1) provide for the safety of employees and the visiting public, (2) extend the useful life and utility of existing structures and other capital investments and, (3) enhance the efficiency of resource management and related administrative functions.

Building Maintenance: In FY 1973 the Bureau will maintain BLM-owned buildings and related structures and grounds to keep them safe, attractive and convenient for public use.

Recreation Facility Maintenance: Periodic maintenance of recreation sites providing the public with some 3,370 individual family units will be continued at a rate which will keep pace with increasing use pressures. In addition, efforts will continue to be directed to the cleanup of undeveloped sites, roadsides and waterways on the public lands. The Johnny Horizon anti-litter campaign will also continue to receive emphasis in FY 1974 to enlist public support and direct contributions in the cleanup and maintenance of our public land environment.

THE PUBLIC PROVIDES VALUABLE ASSISTANCE IN CLEANING UP UNDEVELOPED SITES ON JOHNNY HORIZON COUNTRYSIDE CLEANUP DAYS

Road and Trail Maintenance: Approximately 6,900 miles of roads and trails will be maintained on a periodic schedule. Frequency of maintenance will be governed by the volume of public use, the nature of use and the relative levels of investment in these transportation facilities.

Construction & Maintenance

Personnel Summary

	1972 Actual	1973 Estimate	1974 Estimate
Total number of permanent positions.........	100	85	85
Full time equivalent of other positions.....	81	81	93
Average number of all employees............	160	160	172
Average GS grade...........................	9.0	8.9	8.9
Average GS salary..........................	$13,444	$13,249	$13,250

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

Construction and Maintenance

	Actual 1972	Estimate 1973	Estimate 1974	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
Program and Financing:				
Total obligations..........	$4,343,636	$8,204,000	$6,300,000	+$1,904,000
Unobligated balance available start of year......................	- 255,228	-738,592	-299,592	-439,000
Unobligated balance available end of year.....	738,592	299,592	299,592	---
Appropriation.............	4,827,000	7,765,000	6,300,000	+ 1,465,000
Obligation by Objects:				
11.0 Personnel compensation...............	$1,754,000	$1,826,000	$1,828,000	+$ +2,000
12.1 Personnel benefits: Civilian employees...	165,000	174,000	174,000	---
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons....	125,000	100,000	134,000	+34,000
22.0 Transportation of things..............	212,000	218,000	220,000	+ 2,000
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities........	24,000	26,000	26,000	---
24.0 Printing and reproduction..............	83,000	100,000	100,000	---
25.0 Other services.......	588,000	880,000	850,000	-30,000
26.0 Supplies & Materials.	416,000	655,000	550,000	-105,000
31.0 Equipment...........	130,000	195,000	195,000	---
32.0 Lands & Structures...	854,000	4,040,000	2,233,000	-1,807,000
Subtotals...........	4,350,000	8,214,000	6,310,000	-1,904,000
95.0 Quarters and Subsistence Charges........	-6,000	-10,000	-10,000	---
Total Obligations..........	4,344,000	8,204,000	6,300,000	-1,904,000

PUBLIC LANDS DEVEL.
ROADS & TRAILS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Public Lands Development Roads and Trails

Contract Authority and Liquidation Program

	Contract Authority Available	Obligations	Net Unpaid Obligations, Prior Year	Obligations	Expenditures	Net Unpaid Obligations Carried Forward
			Fiscal Year 1972			
Public Lands Development Roads and Trails (Total)............	$20,864,405	$3,590,245	$1,158,549	$4,748,794	$3,671,480	$1,077,314
			Fiscal Year 1973			
Public Lands Development Roads and Trails (Total)............	17,274,160	4,313,000	1,077,314	5,390,314	3,500,000	1,890,314
			Fiscal Year 1974			
Public Lands Development Roads and Trails (Total)............	12,961,160	4,000,000	1,890,314	5,890,314	4,000,000	1,890,314

PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

Liquidation of Contract Authorization

Analysis by Activities

Activity	Actual 1972	Estimate 1973	Estimate 1974	Increase or Decrease
Public Lands Development Roads and Trails........	$3,200,000	$3,265,000	$4,000,000	+$735,000

Status of Appropriation for Liquidation of Contract Authorization

	1972	1973	1974
Appropriation................	$3,200,000	$3,265,000	$4,000,000
Unexpended balance brought forward.....................	882,953	411,473	176,473
Total Available..........	4,082,953	3,676,473	4,176,473
Less: Expenditures..........	3,671,480	3,500,000 a/	4,000,000 a/
Unexpended balance....	411,473	176,473	176,473

a/ Estimated

Need for Liquidating Cash Appropriation: The Public Lands Development Roads and Trails program derives its obligating authority from the contract authority contained in the various Federal Aid Highway Acts; however, an appropriation of liquidating cash is required to make contract payments.

Since the first time that contract authority was provided in the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1962, the cumulative liquidating cash appropriation has been less than the cumulative amount of programmed budget authority. This approach is possible because of the time lag which usually occurs in construction projects between the date of contract obligation and the subsequent date of disbursement of funds to make progress payments under the contract.

The accompanying table shows the relationships among contract authority, the amount of programmed new budget authority (NBA), and the appropriation of liquidating cash.

RECAPITULATION OF PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS STATUS OF NBA AND LIQUIDATING CASH APPROPRIATIONS

Fiscal Year	New Budget Authority Authorized by the Federal Aid Highway Acts (in $1,000's)	Programmed New Budget Authority (in $1,000's)	Liquidating Cash Appropriation (in $1,000's)
1963	2,000	-----	-----
1964	4,000	2,000	760
1965	2,000	2,500	2,500
1966	2,000	2,000	2,000
1967	3,000	2,000	2,000
1968	5,000	3,000	2,600
1969	3,500	3,320	3,500
1970	5,000	4,000	3,500
1971	5,000	2,500	3,500
1972	10,000	4,000	3,200
1973	-----	4,313	3,265
1974 Request	-----	4,000	4,000
Total	41,500	33,633	30,825

Unprogrammed Contract Authorization at end of FY 1974 - $7,867 thousand
Unfunded Contract Authorization at end of FY 1974 - $10,675 thousand

AN ADEQUATE ROAD SYSTEM IS ESSENTIAL FOR MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Planned Use of Contract Authority - FY 1974. The Bureau obligation program will permit road grading of 45 miles and road, surfacing of 57 miles, and for the Bureau's sign program. The estimate also includes funds to accomplish survey and design and acquire easements for future roads and trails.

An adequate road and trail system is essential to the public use and proper management and protection of 450 million acres of public land administered by the Bureau. Most of the land is presently accessible only by primitive roads and many millions of additional acres are completely inaccessible because of lack of easements across surrounding private lands.

Most of the existing Bureau road system consists of primitive roads which do not adequately service the Bureau's resource and administrative needs. Furthermore, these roads often pose a serious safety hazard to the using public, many of whom are not properly equipped or familiar with local driving hazards. Expanded use of the lands for recreation and other purposes is aggrevating public safety problems.

Of the 36 thousand miles of existing roads which are classed as primitive, approximately 32 thousand miles are in need of up-grading. In addition, another 21,300 miles of added construction and surfacing has been identified to serve the long term management needs of the public lands. Of the estimated 13 thousand miles of trail requirements, only about 5 thousand miles presently exist.

Construction standards vary from single-lane graded dirt roads for fire control to double-lane surfaced roads to meet multiple resource needs and intensive recreation access.

A summary of the programmed authority for FY 1974 by State is as follows:

Alaska....................................	$ 26,000
Arizona....................................	213,000
California....................................	697,000
Colorado....................................	254,000
Idaho....................................	292,000
Montana....................................	45,000
Nevada....................................	351,000
New Mexico....................................	336,000
Oregon....................................	272,000
Utah....................................	170,000
Wyoming....................................	70,000
Survey & Design & Easement Acquisition (All States)	1,274,000
TOTAL OBLIGATION PROGRAM....................	4,000,000

Public Lands Development Roads and Trails
Personnel Summary

	1972 Actual	1973 Est.	1974 Est.
Total number of permanent positions	83	83	83
Full-time equivalent of other positions	32	32	32
Average number of all employees	115	115	115
Average GS grade	9.0	8.9	8.9
Average GS salary	$13,444	$13,249	$13,250

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

Public Lands Development Roads and Trails

	Actual 1972	Actual 1973	Actual 1974	Increase + Decrease -
Program and Financing:				
Total obligations........	$ 3,590,245	$ 4,313,000	$ 4,000,000	$ -313,000
Unobligated balance available start of year....................	-10,864,405	-17,274,160	-12,961,160	+4,313,000
Unobligated balance available end of year....................	17,274,160	12,961,160	8,961,160	-4,000,000
Unfunded balance, start of year................	11,140,000	17,940,000	14,675,000	-3,265,000
Unfunded balance, carried forward......	-17,940,000	-14,675,000	-10,675,000	+4,000,000
Appropriation to liquidate contract authorization................	3,200,000	3,265,000	4,000,000	+735,000

	Actual 1972	Actual 1973	Actual 1974	Increase + Decrease -
Obligations by Objects:				
11.0 Personnel compensation.........	$1,416,000	$ 1,420,000	$ 1,427,000	$ + 7,000
12.1 Personnel benefits: Civilian employees....	119,000	122,000	123,000	+ 1,000
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons..	135,000	110,000	145,000	+35,000
22.0 Transportation of things...............	73,000	74,000	75,000	+ 1,000
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities.........	9,000	10,000	10,000	-----
25.0 Other services........	69,000	70,000	71,000	+ 1,000
26.0 Supplies & Materials..	90,000	105,000	105,000	-----
31.0 Equipment.............	25,000	50,000	50,000	-----
32.0 Lands & Structures....	1,654,000	2,352,000	1,994,000	-358,000
Total Direct Obligations...	3,590,000	4,313,000	4,000,000	-313,000

Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Oregon and California Grant Lands

Estimated appropriation, 1973		$17,500,000
Unobligated balance from prior years (included in this unobligated balance, $345,773 for Forest Service)		964,293
Total available for obligation		18,464,293
Decreases		
Construction and acquisition (included in this amount is $2,459,773 for Forest Service)	$8,382,773	
Forest development, protection and management (includes $86,000 for Forest Service)	7,565,000	
Operation and maintenance	2,516,520	
		-18,464,293
Increases		
Construction and acquisition (included in this amount is $2,555,000 for Forest Service)	6,614,000	
Forest development protection and management (includes $100,000 for Forest Service)	8,100,000	
Operation and maintenance	3,450,000	
Total available for obligation		18,164,000
Less: Unobligated balance from prior years		664,000
Budget Estimate, 1974		17,500,000

Oregon and California Grant Lands
Analysis by Activities

	Amount Available 1973	Fiscal Year 1974			Total Available 1974 Compared to Total Available 1973	Page Ref.
		Estimated Total Available	Unobligated Balance from prior year	Budget Estimate		
1. Construction and acquisition	$ 8,382,773	$ 6,614,000	$-586,000	$ 6,028,000	$-1,768,773	65
2. Forest development, protection and management	7,565,000	8,100,000	- 10,000	8,090,000	+ 535,000	72
3. Operation and maintenance	2,516,520	3,450,000	- 68,000	3,382,000	+ 933,480	74
Total	18,464,293	18,164,000	-664,000	17,500,000	- 300,293	

JUSTIFICATION

Appropriation Title

Oregon and California Grant Lands - $17,500,000

Under this title an amount equal to 25% of the gross receipts from sales of timber and other products on the revested Oregon and California Railroad Grant Lands is appropriated for the construction, acquisition, operation and maintenance of access roads and other improvements, and for forest management, reforestation, and protection of the BLM administered lands in western Oregon.

The estimate for FY 1974 for this appropriation is $17,500,000, no change from 1973 exclusive of carryover funds.

1. Construction and Acquisition - $ 6,028,000

The FY 1974 estimate of $6,028,000 is a decrease of $1,533,275 below FY 1973 exclusive of carryover funds. The program is for construction of access roads and recreation facilities in western Oregon.

The analysis of new budget authority, total availability, and the obligation program follow in tabular form on the following page.

A SUSTAINED YIELD OF WESTERN OREGON TIMBER HELPS MEET THE NATION'S GROWING DEMAND FOR FOREST PRODUCTS.

1. Construction and Acquisition Activity, Analysis by Subactivity and Agency

Agency	Amount Available FY 1973	Fiscal Year 1974			Total Available 1974 Compared to 1973	Page Ref.
		Estimated Total Available	Unobligated Balance From FY 1973	Budget Estimate		
(a) Access roads:						
1. Bureau of Land Management	$4,334,000	$3,118,000	$300,000	$2,818,000	$-1,216,000	
2. Forest Service	1,908,034	400,000	104,000	296,000	-1,508,034	
Subtotal, Access roads	6,242,034	3,518,000	404,000	3,114,000	-2,724,034	
(b) Recreation facilities						
1. Bureau of Land Management	1,589,000	941,000	80,000	861,000	- 648,000	
2. Forest Service	551,739	2,155,000	102,000	2,053,000	+1,603,261	
Subtotal, Rec. facilities	2,140,739	3,096,000	182,000	2,914,000	+ 955,261	
Activity total	8,382,773	6,614,000	586,000	6,028,000	-1,768,773	

(a) Access Roads $3,114,000

The amount of $3,114,000 includes $296,000 for the Forest Service. The BLM amount of $2,818,000 is a decrease of $1,136,089 compared to the amount available for 1973 exclusive of carryover funds. These funds will be used for survey and design, rights-of-way agreements, and acquisition of easements as well as construction, improvement, and acquisition of roads and bridges in support of the management of the O&C revested lands in western Oregon.

The access road system must be planned sufficiently ahead of actual sales to provide access to undeveloped areas of mature, over-mature, decadent, and scattered salvage timber stands to insure a well-balanced schedule of timber harvest. Access affords bidding opportunities to all prospective timber buyers.

During FY 1974 the BLM portion is planned to accomplish 8 miles of surfacing and 19 miles of grading. Rock production for road repair and surfacing and construction of bridges and culverts is also included.

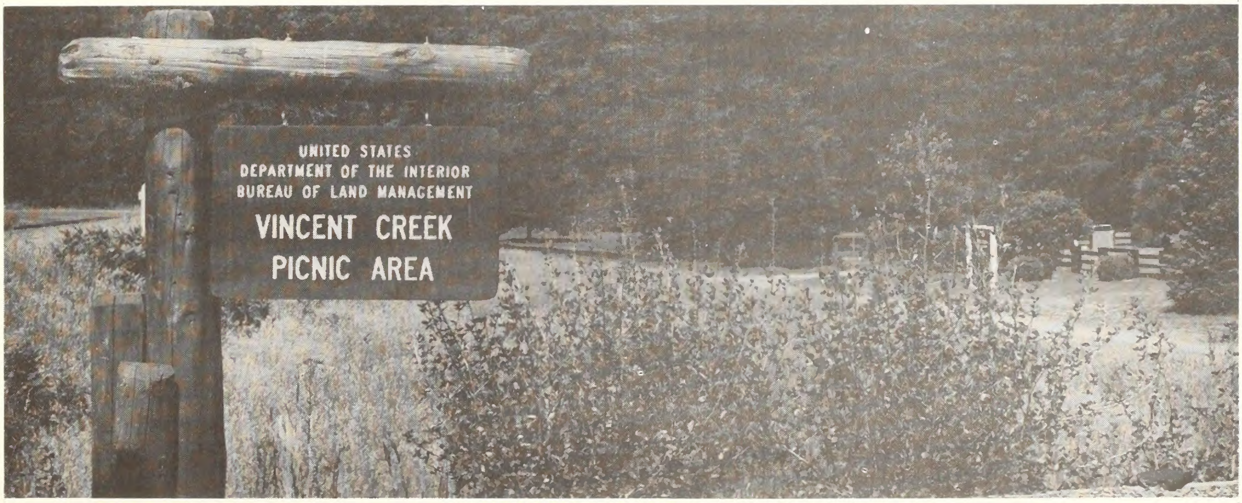
The Forest Service road construction amount of $296,000 is a decrease of $1,420,053 over FY 1973, exclusive of carryover funds.

(b) Recreation Construction - $2,914,000

The estimate includes $861,000 for BLM recreation construction, a decrease of $588,692 over the amount available for 1973, exclusive of carryover funds. The Forest Service recreation construction amount is $2,053,000, an increase of $1,611,559 over FY 1973 exclusive of carryover.

Access roads have opened many previously remote areas with high recreation value. Increasing use of these areas by the public creates fire and pollution hazards which endanger both the resources and the using public. The recreation construction program attempts to minimize or eliminate these hazards by providing potable water and sanitary picnic and camping facilities in carefully selected areas.

Analysis indicates that western Oregon will have a facility supply deficit of 390,000 one-time-use (OTU) capacity by 1976. Approximately 80,000 additional OTU's of camping and picnicking capacity will be needed to meet the recreation demands of 1976. The state, counties and other Federal agencies are developing facilities to help meet this demand. The FY 1974 program will provide approximately 75 family units, together with related improvements, at the Swift Water Recreation site in Douglas County. Funds are also provided for necessary improvements to the water and waste disposal system at the Wildwood site in Clackamas County, and for the survey, design, contract administration and associated planning functions for future O&C recreational developments.



Details of the construction and acquisition program are shown in the following tables:

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS
Fiscal Year 1973 Program
Construction and Acquisition

Availability:

Unobligated balance as of 6/30/72, brought forward (included in this unobligated balance is $302,279 for Forest Service)		$ 821,498
Estimated warranted authorization, FY 1973		7,561,275
Less: Unobligated balance, end of year FY 1973		-585,773
Available for 1973 program		7,797,000

Utilization:

Bureau of Land Management:		
Planning, reconnaissance	$ 395,000	
Acquisition	300,000	
Recreation construction	1,509,000	
		2,204,000
Federal Highway Administration:		
Surveys	200,000	
Road construction	3,139,000	3,339,000
Forest Service:		
Construction of roads	1,804,000	
Recreation construction	450,000	
		2,254,000
		7,797,000

Detail of Road Construction Program, BLM Lands, FY 1973

Road System	Project Name	Miles	Type	Cost Estimate
Glendale	Cow Creek	8	Grading, Bridge & Surfacing	$1,200,000
McKenzie	Horn Butte	6	Surfacing	200,000
Yellow Creek	Yellow Creek Ridge	12	Surfacing	300,000
Bridges and culverts				250,000
Rock production				1,189,000
Survey and design				200,000
Subtotal (FHWA)				3,339,000
Planning and reconnaissance (BLM)				395,000
Road and easement acquisition (BLM)				300,000
Total FY 1973 obligation program (includes carryover funds)				4,034,000

Detail of Recreation Construction Program, BLM Land, FY 1973

Project	County	Cost Estimate	Family Units	OTU
Pollution Control	All O&C Counties	$ 73,000	Modification and conversion of sanitary facilities	
Wildwood	Clackamas	176,000	Modification of water and sewer system	
Shotgun	Lane	535,000	27	300
Swift Water	Douglas	400,000	75	450
Rogue River Trail	Josephine	53,000	Construction of four foot bridges	
Total		1,237,000	102	750

In addition to the funds identified above, the remaining sum of $272,000 is for survey and design, recreation inventory and analysis, and coordination and planning for future recreational demands in western Oregon.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS
Fiscal Year 1974 Program
Construction and Acquisition

Availability:		
Unobligated balance, beginning of FY 1974		$ 586,000
Estimated warranted authorization, FY 1974		6,028,000
Available for FY 1974 program		6,614,000
Utilization:		
Bureau of Land Management:		
Planning, reconnaissance	$400,000	
Acquisition	300,000	
Recreation construction	941,000	
		1,641,000
Federal Highway Administration:		
Surveys	150,000	
Construction of roads	2,268,000	
		2,418,000
Forest Service:		
Construction of roads	400,000	
Recreation construction	2,155,000	
		2,555,000
Total 1974 program		6,614,000

Detail of Road Construction Program BLM Lands FY 1974

Road System	Project Name	Type	Miles	Amount
Rock Creek	Bob Butte	Grading & Surfacing	8	$1,000,000
Columbia	Scaponia	Grading	11	80,000
Bridges, culverts, and misc. structures				538,000
Rock production				350,000
Survey and design				450,000
Subtotal (FHWA)				2,418,000
Planning and reconnaissance (BLM)				400,000
Road and easement acquisition (BLM)				300,000
Total obligation program, BLM lands				3,118,000

Detail of Recreation Construction Program BLM Land, FY 1974

Project	County	Cost Estimate	Family Unit
Swiftwater	Douglas	$450,000	75
Shotgun	Lane	30,000	Contract administration
Wildwood	Clackamas	116,000	Modification of water and waste disposal systems
Total		596,000	75

In addition to the funds identified above, the remaining sum of $345,000 contains $265,000 to be utilized for survey and design, recreation inventory and analysis and coordination and planning for future recreational demands in western Oregon. The balance of $80,000 is to be used for the construction of water and sanitation facilities to solve environmental and public safety problems at existing recreation sites.

2. Forest Development, Protection and Management - Analysis by Subactivity and Agency

Subactivity and Agency	Amount Available 1973	Estimated Total Available	Unobligated Balance from FY 1973	Budget Estimate	Total Available 1973 Compared to 1972	Page Ref.
(a) Forest protection:						
Bureau of Land Management	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	---	$1,000,000	$ ---	
(b) Forest development:						
Bureau of Land Management	2,827,000	2,882,000	---	2,882,000	+55,000	
Forest Service	86,000	100,000	---	100,000	+14,000	
(c) Forest management:						
Bureau of Land Management	3,652,000	4,118,000	10,000	4,108,000	+466,000	
Total	7,565,000	8,100,000	10,000	8,090,000	+535,000	
3. Operation and maintenance (ALL BLM) - Analysis by subactivity						
(a) Roads	2,046,000	2,950,000	60,000	2,890,000	+904,000	
(b) Recreation facilities	470,520	500,000	8,000	492,000	+29,480	
Total	2,516,520	3,450,000	68,000	3,382,000	933,480	

(2) Forest Development, Protection,and Management $8,090,000

The FY 1974 estimate of $8,090,000 is an increase of $576,884 over FY 1973 exclusive of carryover funds. The program provides for the protection of western Oregon forests, reforestation,and rehabilitation practices, timber stand improvement and a variety of forest management functions oriented toward the orderly harvest of timber crops.

(a) Forest Protection - $1,000,000

The estimate of $1,000,000 is the same as the FY 1973 amount. BLM contracts for fire protection on approximately 2.4 million acres of O&C and public domain forest lands in western Oregon. These contracts are negotiated with the State of Oregon, the Forest Service,and Clackamas County on a rate per acre which reflects each agency's costs for fire suppression and fire prevention in past years. The Bureau will also continue to contribute to presuppression and control measures through the removal of snags, slash disposal, fire-break construction, fire law enforcement and fire investigations on Bureau administered lands.

(b) Forest Development - $2,982,000

The estimate of $2,928,000 represents an increase of $116,020 over the FY 1973 amount, exclusive of carryover funds. BLM programs account for an increase of $58,526 with a increase of $57,494 in Forest Service work.

Bureau of Land Management

The purpose of this program is to insure maximum timber production which is reflected in the level of the annual allowable cut. This is accomplished in part by pre-commerical thinning which involves the removal of trees from immature, overstocked stands of timber. This practice gives the residual trees more room for growth and development and will produce commerical sized timber in a shorter period of time with more useable wood volume than would otherwise be realized.

TREE PLANTING ON O&C LANDS

Site and stand improvement, stand conversion, reforestation, and genetic improvement are also part of this program. These practices are all conducive to bringing denuded forest lands with little or no natural regeneration & unproductive hardwood stands into full timber production. Site treatment involves the removal of brush and other obstacles from potential timber producing sites to permit planting of desirable tree species. Genetic improvement of commerical tree species helps provide superior seed and planting stock. These practices together with commerical thinning and mortality salvage operations make up the Bureau's western Oregon intensifed forest management program. Through study and analysis, each practice has been found to be both environmentally and economically feasible. The best possible combination or mix of practices is determined through computerization which also permits allowable cut projections far into the future based on varying levels of intensity and mix of development practices.

The small increase in the forest development program will be utilized for additional reforestation, timber stand improvement, and fisheries habitat improvement work in accordance with intensified forest management programs.

Forest Service

The Forest Service program of $100,000 is included in the forest development total of $2,982,000. The FY 1974 program is a small increase of $14,000 over 1973 on an obligation program basis. This provides for reforestation and stand improvement work on those O&C lands which are under Forest Service jurisdiction.

(c) Forest Management - $4,108,000

The estimate of $4,108,000 is an increase of $460,000 over the amount available in FY 1973, exclusive of carryover funds. The increase is necessary to maintain a level forestry program in a situation of rising management costs including pay raises enacted for prior years, which heretofore were partially offset with carryover funds. This program when combined with Forest Management, western Oregon in the Management of Lands and Resources Appropriation, provides for the layout, measurement, appraisal, sale,and administration of the total allowable cut in western Oregon. This cut is determined from periodic inventories which are correlated with the principles of multiple-use to develop a sustained yield timber harvest.

3. Operation and Maintenance $3,382,000

The amount of $3,382,000 is a increase of $956,391 over the amount available for FY 1973, exclusive of carryover funds. This program provides adequate maintenance of access roads and recreation facilities on Bureau lands in western Oregon.

(a) Roads - $2,890,000

The amount of $2,890,000 is a increase of $923,729 over FY 1973 availability, exclusive of carryover funds.

These funds provide maintenance for approximately 6,800 miles of timber access roads. These roads must be kept in usable condition to insure an even flow of logs to the mills, particularly during the rainy season when inadequately maintained roads rapidly deteriorate. Washouts are costly both in repairs and in the economic loss suffered by the mill operator and the logger.

WESTERN OREGON ROADS ARE MAINTAINED TO STANDARDS REQUIRED FOR USE BY HEAVY LOGGING TRUCKS

In FY 1973, the O&C road maintenance program was partially funded by a prior years surplus of Public Land Administration Act user collections. This surplus will not be available in FY 1974. Therefore, the FY 1974 increase is needed to: accommodate the increasing public use of the O&C road system, and offset the reduction caused by the lower level of Public Land Administration Act funds available in FY 1974. In addition, $5,000 of the requested increase will be used for acquisition of a 3 acre road maintenance administrative site near Eugene, Oregon. This site is need for storage of materials and equipment used by FHWA maintenance crews who maintain BLM roads under this subactivity.

(b) Recreation Facilities - $492,000

An amount of $492,000 is an increase of $32,662 over the amount available in FY 1973, exclusive of carryover funds. The O&C areas are often near population centers and are receiving more recreation use every year. Visitor days at western Oregon recreational facilities are increasing every year and the trend is expected to continue through the 1970's. The increasing demand comes largely from metropolitan areas of California and other surrounding states as well as additional pressures from in-state residents.

Heavy use increases the maintenance effort. This program provides adequate services such as disposal of garbage, servicing sanitation facilities, keeping drinking water safe and general repair and maintenance of facilities.

The $32,662 increase will be used to maintain new recreation facilities to be completed in FY 1973, to meet increasing use pressures at established campgrounds and to up-grade sites where pollution poses a threat to the local environment and public health.

Personnel Summary

Bureau of Land Management	1972 Actual	1973 Estimate	1974 Estimate
Total number of permanent positions	361	361	361
Full-time equivalent of other positions	70	70	70
Average number of all employees	414	414	414
Average GS grade	9.0	8.9	8.9
Average GS salary	$13,444	$13,249	$13,250

Allocation Accounts	1972 Actual	1973 Estimate	1974 Estimate
Total number of permanent positions	142	114	95
Full-time equivalent of other positions	18	16	14
Average number of all employees	134	121	102
Average GS grade	7.9	7.8	7.8
Average GS salary	$12,225	$11,880	$10,001
Average salary of ungraded positions	9,835	9,993	10,001

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

Oregon and California Grant Land (receipt limitation)

	Actual 1972	Actual 1973	Estimate 1974	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
Program and Financing:				
Total obligations.........	$20,479,000	$17,800,000	$18,164,000	$+364,000
Unobligated balance available, start of year......	-2,497,000	-964,000	-664,000	+300,000
Unobligated balance available, end of year...	964,000	664,000	-----	-664,000
Appropriation..............	18,946,000	17,500,000	17,500,000	---
--------				
Obligations by Objects:				
11.0 Personnel compensation.................	$6,106,000	$6,182,000	$6,204,000	-----
12.1 Personnel benefits: Civilian employees.....	518,000	498,000	500,000	-----
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons..................	344,000	272,000	360,000	+40,000
22.0 Transportation of things................	627,000	650,000	650,000	-----
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities..........	198,000	200,000	203,000	-----
24.0 Printing and reproduction............	5,000	5,000	5,000	-----
25.0 Other services.........	3,863,000	3,774,000	3,570,000	-322,000
26.0 Supplies and materials.............	752,000	766,000	756,000	-9,000
31.0 Equipment.............	103 000	129,000	105,000	25,000
32.0 Land and structures....	7,965,000	5,326,000	5,813,000	190,000
Subtotal..............	20,481,000	17,802,000	18,166,000	-546,000
95.0 Quarters and subsistence charges....	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000	-----
Total obligations......	20,479,000	17,800,000	18,164,000	-546,000

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Amount Available 1973	Fiscal Year 1974 Available	Fiscal Year 1974 Unobligated Balance from Prior Year	Fiscal Year 1974 Budget Estimate	Total available, 1974 compared to total available, 1973
$2,846,000	$3,376,000	---	$3,376,000	$+530,000

Range Improvements, an annual, indefinite appropriation, is derived from the Range Improvement Fund established by Law (43 U.S.C. 315). Included also are receipts from Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act lands transferred from the Department of Agriculture by various Executive Orders. The increase for 1974 results from the increase in grazing fees for the grazing year beginning on March 1, 1973, a portion of which is designated in the Act as the Range Improvement Fee.

The objective of this program is to support range management on deteriorated and declining range lands, to restore and sustain forage production, and to complement the watershed treatment and wildlife habitat improvement programs. Lands valuable for forage production are usually also valuable upland watersheds and important wildlife winter ranges or habitat areas.

STOCKWATER RESERVOIR

Program of Continuing Work: In FY 1974 the plan of work includes the construction of a about 730 miles of fence and 615 water developments and maintenance of existing range improvements. These added improvements will aid implementation of multiple-use management plans for lands which are important for forage production, watersheds, and wildlife habitat. Land improvements resulting from these efforts will provide additional forage for livestock and wildlife. Continued effort is planned for maintenance of the existing range improvements.

Personnel Summary

	1972 Actual	1973 Estimate	1974 Estimate
Total number of permanent positions........	44	44	44
Full-time equivalent of other positions....	32	32	32
Average number of all employees...........	73	73	73
Average GS Grade..........................	9.0	8.9	8.9
Average GS salary.........................	$13,444	$13,249	$13,250

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

Range Improvement (receipt limitation)

	Actual 1972	Estimate 1973	Estimate 1974	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
Program and Financing:				
Total obligations..........	$2,484,284	$2,846,119	$3,376,000	+$529,881
Unobligated balance available, start of year.....................	- 93,281	- 132,119	---	+ 132,119
Unobligated balance available, end of year.....................	132,119	---	---	---
Appropriation.............	2,523,000	2,714,000	3,376,000	+ 662,000
Obligations by Objects:				
11.0 Personnel compensation...............	$795,000	$819,000	$819,000	---
12.0 Personnel benefits: Civilian employees...	67,000	70,000	70,000	---
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons....	43,000	37,000	47,000	+ $10,000
22.0 Transportation of things...............	113,000	116,000	120,000	+ 4,000
23.0 Rent, communications and utilities........	3,000	4,000	4,000	---
25.0 Other services.......	236,000	243,000	250,000	+ 7,000
26.0 Supplies and materials............	389,284	417,000	579,000	+ 162,000
31.0 Equipment............	31,000	40,000	40,000	---
32.0 Lands and Structures.	807,000	1,100,000	1,447,000	+ 347,000
Total Obligations..........	2,484,284	2,846,000	3,376,000	+ 530,000

RECREATION DEVELOPMENT
& OPERATIONS

RECREATION DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF RECREATION FACILITIES

	Fiscal Year 1974			
Amount Available 1973	Estimated Total Available	Unobligated Balance from Prior Years	Budget Estimate	Total available 1974 compared to Total available 1973
---	$165,000	---	$165,000	+165,000

Recreation Development and Operation of Recreation Facilities, an annual indefinite appropriation, is derived from recreation user fees collected pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund of 1965, as amended. Funds from this source will be utilized to operate, maintain and improve recreation facilities on the public land.

Fiscal year 1974 is the initial funding year for this appropriation. The planned program for FY 1974 together with the recreation maintenance in the Construction and Maintenance and Oregon and California Grant Lands Appropriations will be used to help maintain the 214 existing recreation sites on BLM lands plus the 11 sites proposed for construction in FY 1973. In addition to routine maintenance these funds will be used for necessary improvements at older facilities such as upgrading sanitary and water supply systems.

Personnel Summary

	1972 Actual	1973 Estimate	1974 Estimate
Total number of permanent positions	---	---	---
Full-time equivalent of other positions	---	---	11
Average number of all employees	---	---	11
Average GS grade	---	---	8.9
Average GS salary	---	---	$13,250

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

Recreation Development and Operation of Recreation Facilities

	Actual 1972	Estimate 1973	Estimate 1974	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
Program and Financing:				
Total obligations............	---	---	$165,000	+$165,000
Unobligated balance, start of year.....................	---	---	---	---
Unobligated balance, end of year....................	---	---	---	---
Appropriation................	---	---	165,000	+$165,000
Obligations by Objects:				
11.0 Personnel Compensation..	---	---	$89,000	+$89,000
12.1 Personnel Benefits......	---	---	5,000	+ 5,000
21.0 Travel And Transportation of Persons.........	---	---	6,000	+ 6,000
23.0 Rent, Communications, and utilities...........	---	---	3,000	+ 3,000
25.0 Other Services..........	---	---	37,000	+ 37,000
26.0 Supplies and materials..	---	---	20,000	+ 20,000
31.0 Equipment..............	---	---	5,000	5,000
Total Obligations.......	---	---	165,000	+ 165,000

Administrative Provisions

Authorization is requested to replace three aircraft in Alaska by transfer from another agencies surplus if suitable aircraft becomes available.

Grumman Mallard. This proposed acquisition would replace a late 1930 vintage Grumman Goose with piston engines and obsolete equipment. Modernization of this aircraft is not feasible nor appropriate in view of the workload. The Mallard aircraft (or comparable sized airplane) has approximately twice the capacity of the Goose and will effectively support the Native Claims program especially in cadastral survey efforts.

Cessna 210. The proposed acquisition will replace a seventeen year old Cessna 180. The Cessna 210 will be used for activities which presently require the use of the Bureau's twin-engined Aero Commander or leased aircraft with higher operating costs. The 210 will serve as the lead or guide plane for retardent bombing operations and for cross country flights.

Aero Commander. This airplane would replace a seven year old Aero Commander which is a light twin-engine aircraft seating six or seven. The present aircraft is due for a major overhaul involving prohibitive expenditures in 1973. Substantial savings would be realized by acquiring a newer plane from another agency's surplus. The Aero Commander will be primarily used for new employee transport requirements associated with the Native Claims program.

Replacement aircraft to be acquired:

Number.	3
Cost.	$-0-

BLM Library
D-553A, Building 50
Denver Federal Center
P. O. Box 25047
Denver, CO 80225-0047

Form 1279-3
(June 1984)

BORROWER'S

JK
870
.L3
L37
1974

United States
Interior Budge
F.Y. 1974

DATE LOANED | BORROWER

USDI - BLM

BLM Library
D-553A, Building 50
Denver Federal Center
P. O. Box 25047
Denver, CO 80225-0047